RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 73 BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of cast or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 3 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
27 Mar.	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA° ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 ,,	DELIA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA° ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA° ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

°Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, Passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at reduced rates.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHARINDA *	5,306
17th June	HATIMURA *	7,764
1st July	MANORA	7,888
22nd July	MERKARA	8,285
12th Augt.	MANELA	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
20th Mar.	MIRZAPORE° ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th ,,	NAGPORE° ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. Connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

°Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
26th Mar.	VERSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
29th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
31st ,,	KARAPAKA ..	East & S. Africa,
31st ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi, and P. Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 Mar.	25 Mar.
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	25 ,,	28 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigy	6785	26 ,,	8 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 ,,	11 Apr
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 ,,	29 ,,
T'amba Maru ..	T. Fujisawa	5845	28 ,,	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	3rd Class. Rs.	Steerage Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000 £ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861 £ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers, National Provincial Bank,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 100,000. If the balance for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal and Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops. Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.

For particulars apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

IN

Provision for Old Age or Against Premature Death

THE ONLY WAY

A LIFE POLICY

WITH

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in S. S.

50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : : BOMBAY.

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium 6, 7 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

"B. C. P. W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

MANUFACTURED BY

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lemington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED— A COURT CLERK. Pay Rs. 125-5-175. Apply SPECIAL OFFICER, Directorate Chawls, Naigaum.
A R2923

WANTED.—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 16, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R2911

IMPERIAL PUBLICITY BUREAU, DELHI—Requires SECRETARIES for Central places and correspondents throughout India. Correspond enclosing 0/2/0.
A R2921

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our Unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success Guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in Stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Batala (Punjab.)
A R2840

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN UNDERGRADUATE of twenty-five, with two years' experience in Cycle Line and personally acquainted with over fifteen hundred Cycle Merchants throughout India,—a smart correspondent and typist and promising canvasser, wants a responsible job. Apply Box No. 1307, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2924

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of the west wing in the Jiji House, Ravelin Street; suitable for Office or Shop. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LTD., Hasmet Mahel, Chaupaty.
C R2907

TO BE LET on lease at Andheri Murzaband Road, six minutes' walk from station, Marrott Bungalow, consisting of eight bed rooms, two halls, two dining rooms, two kitchens and two bath rooms, Verandah, terrace and telephone, also a small storied Bungalow. Rents reduced. Apply within or to K. C. MARROTT, 166, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 26309

PROFESSION.

NAV-JIWAN (Registered)—Glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for Sexual Weakness and other diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs. Once tried always used. Useable in all seasons. Price per Phial Rs. 2/4/0. AGENTS WANTED: RAJVAIDYA G. SHIVLAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
P R2844

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER, who can invest to the extent of Rupees Five Lakhs in sound, profitable and well-established going concern; security for investment can be given. Refer to Box No. 1305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2916

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RINK, CINEMA, THEATRE HALL, with 20 rooms, McLeod Road, Lahore, Grand building. Highly profitable investment. (Com.) agents also may negotiate. Apply sharp.—Mir NISAR ALI, P. O. Nakodar, Punjab.
N R2877

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

SWADESHI SUGAR.—The long felt pressing want of people, especially of Bombay Presidency for Indian Mill made Cane Sugars (Guaranteed pure) has now been supplied by Belapur Sugar Factory, Harigaon District, Ahmednagar, quality good (crystals and crushed), rates moderate Please use these sugars thereby observe sentiments of your religion also help this important industry of India. SUB-AGENTS WANTED every Town. The established sugar dealers preferred, also wanted Hindu Canvassers, (Males and Females) to sell these Sugars in retail in Bombay to respectable families for domestic use. Qualified Parsis will also be welcome to take up this work. The influential persons, having love for Swadeshi Sugar need only apply. Good prospects for capable persons. For samples, rates, sub-agency terms for outstation markets and for canvassing work in Bombay apply or see personally Messrs. MOOLCHAND MOHAN LAL, SWADESHI Sugar Agents, Ramchandra Building, 2nd floor, Carnac Road Bombay 2.
T R2356

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

edows St. Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the mornings of SATURDAY, the 27th, and MONDAY, the 29th March, 1926, the following roads and areas will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic and will be temporarily reserved for the rehearsal of the State Drives in connection with the arrival of the Viceroy-designate and the departure of H. E. the Viceroy:—

APOLLO BUNDER,
APOLLO PIER ROAD,
ESPLANADE ROAD from the Wellington Fountain to the Flora Fountain.

From 7-15 a.m. until after the procession has passed.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 24th March, 1926.
26341

LOST OR MISPLACED.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE for 100 Shares of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 25873 to 25972 in the name of Mr. SHAMSUDDIN JIVABHAI; whosoever might be in possession of it or have a lien on it, is given notice hereby that the Company will issue a duplicate Share Certificate at the expiry of 30 days from this day cancelling the original. Any one having any objection to this should apply within the above time. MANAGER, THE ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
26345

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Building at of Sandhurst Road and Hughes Road for Messrs. Binodiram Balchand. The Tenders will be received at the Office of the under signed not later than 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1926.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY AND CO.,
F.R.I.B.A., M.I., Struct. E., (Lon.) etc.
Chartered Architects, etc.

Morarbhai Building,
43, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.
C26339

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the sale of undermentioned metal will be received and opened by the CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, Allahabad Arsenal, Allahabad, by 12 noon on April 7, 1926.

Each tender should be sealed and superscribed "TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF METALS" be clearly addressed to Chief Ordnance Officer, Allahabad, or placed in the tender box of the Arsenal accompanied by a security deposit noted against each in the form of G. P. Notes, Bank Receipts, Post Office Saving Banks Account pledged to the C. O. O. or Post Office Cash Certificate. Cash will not be accepted, and without these no tender will be considered valid.

1. Brass Ingot old 303in.—25 tons, 2 cwts., 2 qrs., 4 lbs., 11 oz., Rs. 3,000 Security deposit.
2. Brass other than 303in.—3 tons, 17 cwts., 3 qrs., 17 lbs., 8 oz., Rs. 500 Security deposit
3. Copper Ingot old—2 qrs., 27 lbs., 11 oz., Rs. 75 Security deposit.
4. Lead Ingot old, 1st Lot—9 tons, 12 cwts., 3 qrs., 13 lbs., 9 oz.; 2nd Lot, 7 tons, 5 cwts., 2 qrs., 4 lbs., 3 oz., Rs. 180 Security deposit.

Samples may be seen at Allahabad Arsenal, between the hours of 11 and 12 on any day except Sundays and holidays. The rate should be quoted per cwt. ex Allahabad Arsenal. The security deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned while the security deposit of the successful tenderers will be retained until such time as the transactions has been concluded.

Tenders for Lead will be received from license holders *vide* I. A. A. XI, Section 4.

Intending tenderers for all metals will have to deposit Rs. 3,500 as a security deposit.
26346

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHEAP TICKETS FOR "EASTER HOLIDAYS."

CONCESSION TICKETS at a fare and one-third for First and Second Class and at a fare and half for Inter Class passengers for the double journey will be issued to passengers travelling for distances over 50 miles from 26th March to 5th April, 1926, available for completion of return journey up to midnight of 16th April, 1926.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th March, 1926.
C26344

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY MEETING of the participating Policy-holders entitled to vote under Article 89 of the Company's Articles of Association will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for the purpose of electing Director and Auditors for the current year.

(Sd.) S. H. MEHTA & CO.
26342

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

EASTER 1926.

RETURN TICKETS at a REDUCED FARE will be issued for all classes of passengers during Easter. For particulars refer to Notices exhibited at stations.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th March, 1926.
26296

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4258 of 1922.

HAVABAI, widow of Hussonalli Adamalli Contractor, and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ISMAILJI HUSSONALLI ADAMJI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference herein of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of November, 1925, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Hussonalli Adamji Contractor, who carried on business as Hussonalli Adamji and Co., deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 25th day of June, 1922, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26348

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. [illegible] of 1926.

Messrs. SHIVJI [illegible] RIRAM, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants [illegible] mission Agents at C. P. [illegible] oad, without the Fort of [illegible] ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Messrs. JACOB AND CO., a firm carrying on business as General Merchants at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, (2) A. N. MUNJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

To,

A. N. MUNJEE, Esqr.,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you praying for judgment against the 1st Defendant firm for Rs. 2,804-15-3 and interest thereon and in the alternative for judgment against you, the 2nd Defendant, for the said sum of Rs. 2,804-15-3 and for so much thereof as is found not to be due by the 1st Defendant firm and interest thereon and costs of this suit and that TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1926, has been fixed for hearing of the said suit. And take notice that in default of your appearance in Court on the day aforesaid either personally or by an Advocate the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1926.

Yours truly,
DIKSHIT MANIKLAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C26343

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL GAFUR SHAIKH YUNUS LORE alias VASAIKAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, lien, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date herein, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land, containing by admeasurement 398 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 34 and New Survey No. 1/47 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1081, Mahim Division Sheet No. 701, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon or in course of construction and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5271 (1) and 5271 (2), Street No. 11 and 11A, and all which premises are situate at Durga Street at Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the vacant piece of land belonging to the Durga, on or towards the West by Mahim Bay, on or towards the North by the property of Hassan Mitha and on or towards the South by the property of Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1926.

SHAH & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C26347

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTORISTS, MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS OF WELL-KNOWN MAKES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. T. R. Pratt (Bombay), Ltd., sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. Dubash Show Room, next to Rolls Royce, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co., Hughes Road, the following Cars:—

1 Mors, 20 H.P., Saloon 3 seater, 1920 Model.
1 Buick, 5 seater, 1922 Model.
1 Hudson Super Six, 40 H.P., 7 seater, 1917 Model.
1 Sunbeam, 20 H.P. 5 seater touring, 1920 Model.
1 Fiat, 15 H.P., 7 seater touring, 1915 Model.
1 Sizaire et Naudin, 4 seater, 1918 Model.
1 Studebaker Six, 7 seater touring, 1919 Model.
1 Studebaker Four, 4 seater touring, 1918 Model.
1 Lancia, 7 seater, 40 H.P.
1 Chalmers, 20 H.P.
1 Chandler, 20 H.P.
1 Schnider Sedan, 20 H.P.
1 Dodge, 20 H.P. Sedan (left hand steering).
1 Crossley Prince of Wales Model.
1 Columbia, 23 H.P.
1 Buick, 27 H.P. 1920 Model.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained of the undersigned or at the sale premises.

Cars now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALINI, NEAR SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the owners, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 26th day of March 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Agricultural land at Kalini, Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District Thana bearing the following numbers, viz:—

Entry No.	Survey No	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres Gunthas	Assessment. Rs.	As.
,,	397	6	0	0—16	2	4
,,	397	7	0	0—17¾	2	8
,,	397	8	0	0—16	2	4
,,	397	8	1	0—2½	0	1
,,	397	8	2	0—2¾	0	1

and bounded on the East by the land of Bastiao Antone Carval and Francis Joao Carval, on the West by the land of Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia on the South by the land of Daniel Joao Kini and Zaji Frances Bawti and on the North by the land of Bastiao Antone Carval.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the owners at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND SPARE PARTS, ETC., ETC., OF THE IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY KNOWN AS THE 'UNIVERSAL WORKS LTD.', AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 3713 of 1924 (N. H. Moos, Esq., vs. The Universal Works, Ltd., and another), and pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit on 2nd November, 1925, and on account of the defaulting purchaser, Bai Dhunbai Rustomjee Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 219, Bellasis Road, opposite the Alexandra Cinema, Machinery and spare parts, etc., etc., of the above-named Foundry:—

Consisting of Bolt and Nut making Machines, Threading Machines and Nut Tapping Machines by "Lawden Bros.", Punching Machines, Blowers, two 10 H.P. Electric Motors, Belt Power Hammer, large and small Lathes, Slotting and Drilling Machines, Blacksmith Tools, one Fire Steam Pump with Engine, Pulsometer Pump, Painting and Polishing Machines, large Weighing Scale, Iron Cutting Saw, Vicers, a large lot of Belts, Nuts and Vicers, Cast Iron Wheels, Pulleys, Shoftings, Pedastals, etc., etc.

The above on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Suit No. 4359 of 1924 (Fidaally Hassanally vs. Hormusji Shapurji Mistry), and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 20th January, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms on account and risk of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Mistry.

2 Gold Bracelets with Diamonds.
1 Diamond Necklace.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE MUNICIPAL GODOWN AT MUSJID STATION ROAD.

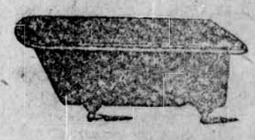
By order of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

The right of occupancy of Municipal godown situate at Musjid Station Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Special Engineer, Municipality, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

BATH TUBS



Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatory Basins, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Filters & Water Coolers.

Prices beyond competition

BALSARA & Co.

29, MEDOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE.

We are the largest manufacturers of Galvanized, Steel, Brass and Copper Wove Wire and Wire Netting.
Prices on Application:
A FRANCIS & CO.,
43, Moti Seal St., CALCUTTA

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AMUSEMENTS.

"Pity the Poor Bachelors"

Ducking the Fair Sex All Their Lives, and Then, When They Thought Themselves Safe, to Be Forced to Adopt a Handful of Infants

This Is What Happens in

"DADDIES"

The Screen Version of the Famous Belasco Stage Success and Broadway Triumph featuring MAE MARSH and HARRY MYERS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE Exclusively shown at Royal Opera House,
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House,
A WARNER SCREEN CLASSIC.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
EDDIE GARR
presents
"THE BUNCH OF KEYS"
TO-NIGHT PROGRAMME NO. 5.
From the Victoria Palace Theatre, LONDON.
Booking at ROSE & CO., upto 5-30 p.m. from 7-30 at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
Wm. FOX presents
DUSTIN FARNUM
IN
THE YOSEMITE TRAIL
A Stirring Romance in 5 Acts.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15 and 9-45 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
presents
The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.
SECOND WEEK'S SUCCESSFUL RUN.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE!
IT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AN ALL COMIC PROGRAMME
The World's Leading Laughter-makers in a Full Comedy Programme
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in THE PILGRIM
Four Reels of Riotous Laughter
HAROLD LLOYD
in "BLISS"
A PATHE COMEDY
AND SEVERAL OTHER COMIC FILMS

Opening Performance!!
Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda,
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage on
SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1926,
at 8-30 p.m.,
MANAPMAN
at the
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Booking as usual.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
KRISHNA FILM CO'S.
Romantic Production
LOVE IS BLIND
Extra ordinary Love Story
featuring—Miss GULAB & Miss EMILEE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
See—IMMORTAL HOPE
NEXT WEEK

TO-MORROW WILL BE TOO LATE!
TO-DAY IS THE LAST CHANCE
of your Seeing
THE MAGNIFICENT CONDENSED DRAMA
"THE FORTIETH DOOR"
It is not surprising that large crowds have applauded this Soul-Stirring Production at each show during the week at
CROWN CINEMA
MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road.
Allene Ray as the fascinating French-Mahomedan Heroine, Aimee. makes an instant appeal with her wonderful Acting.
Also:
"POSTAGE DUE"
A Screaming Farce—and
"THE EX-KAISER AT DOORN"
An Emperor in Retirement. The one and only Film of the Ex-Kaiser since he descended from the Throne.
DAILY at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
Sats: Sundays & Holidays from 3-30 P.M.
RECORD LOW PRICES:
3 As. 6 As. 8 As. 12 As. & Re. 1/-

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
1. M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.
2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Centr Bank of India, Ltd.
3. Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 25,
Capo di Monti, Imaniceich, Gonoa
Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.
Penang Maru, Toru, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

March 26,
Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
James, Atkinson, Dubai.
Sigrum, Svensen, Rangoon.

LOADING.

March 25,
Steamer Capo-di-Monti for Genoa.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, March 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Assyria, 4949 L'pool, 30/3, Grahams
2 Ranchi, 9316, London, 27/3, M M and Co.
3 Laconia, 4004, Rangoon, 27/3, L T and M I.
4 Nestlea, 2473, U Kingdom, 5/4, L Edwards Ltd
5 Margha, 5091, K'chi, 27/3, M M and Co.
6 Ct. Simla 5955, Karachi, 1/4 K N & Co.
7 Trevorian, 2845, N F N F, M M & Co.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Japan 25/3 N Y Kaisha.
10 C/Kimberley, 3979, U Kingdom, NF, J Finlay and Co.
11 Ct. Newcastle, 4462, Karachi, 30/3, K N. Co.
12 China, 4173, London, 31/3 M M and Co.
14 Cracovia, 4566, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
15 Domala, 5134, 25/3 M M & C. Trading Co.
16 Snowdon, 3248, Dunkirk, NF, T Morrison and Co.
17 Breconian, 2577, Genoa, N.F., Grahams.
J E. Charlbury, 2997, Karachi, 5/4, L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hoogkerk, 3170, Hamburg, 5/4, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
2 Sigrun, 3180, Rangoon, 26/3, S S N Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busrah 26/3 M M & Co.
5 Chef Mecanicien, 4282, Haiphong, 25/3, M M and Co.
6 Janus 3078, Dubai, 26/3, M M & Co.
7 Mirazpore, 4135, Japan, 26/3, N M & Co.
8 Dara, 3083, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
9 Cl. Macindoe, 2775, Chittagong, 28/3, J F & Co.
10-11 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Japan 26/3 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Nagpore, 3226, Kobe, 9/4 M M & Co.
15 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, 31/3, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Vancouver Maru, 4259, Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha.
A Capo di-Monte, 3544, Karachi, 10/4, L T and M I S N Co.
B Nawab, 3424, Rangoon, 27/3, T Morrison and Co.
C/R Garmala, 3224 Calcutta, N F M M & Co.
F Jalavijaya, 2297, N F N F Scindia S N Co.
K Gayani, 2627, N F N F H S Shushtary & Co.
L/M Homayun, 2732, N F N F T Morrison & Co.
Q Nour-el-Bahr, 199 M'Coast, 25/3, Merchant S N Co.
N Othello, 3277, Karachi, NF, J Finlay and Co.

EXPORT.

March 25,

S. S. Charlbury for Hamburg:—150 bales Hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 201 cwts Mustard seed, J Dayall, 2,600 cwts Ground nuts, Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton, Union Cotton Co, 110 bales cotton, K Visram and Co, 275 bales cotton, A Damodar, 92 cwts dry casings, Ad Meyer, 10 cwts Cardamom seeds, Amin and Sons, 26,000 cwts Ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 2,000 cwts Lin. seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 1,000 cwts Myrabolams, J Moolchand and Co, 20 bales cotton fly, V A Save, 50 bales Hemp, Rayama Bros, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 32 cwts Gum Kadaya, P Nowarjee and Co, 500 cwts Myrabolams, K Megjee.

For Pasages:—200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Copenhagen:—15 bales cotton waste V A Save.

S. S. City of Simla for Dunkirk:—530 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Capo-di-Monti for Genoa:—1,009 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 500 tons Manganese ore, K M Nathoo, 600 tons old Iron and Steel scrap, K M Nathoo, 332 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 4,500 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 3,000 Groundnut, Volkart Bros, 10,000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Sracovia for Venice:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—12 bales Hides, H M Halem and Co, 318 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. City of Kimberley for Barcelona:—160 bales cotton, S Shamji and Co.

S. S. Nestlea for Antwerp:—1,000 cwts Myrabolums, C Jivanlal and Co, 100 bales Hemp, Rayamia Bros, 100 bales Hemp, S Purmanand.

S. S. Assyria for Liverpool:—30 bales wool, M Motilal, 6 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd, 100 bales Hemp, V N Joshi, 100 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co, 80 bales cotton waste, V A Save,

For Glasgow:—168 bdles shooks and Hoops, S S Miranda.

For Boston:—868 cwts old Buffalo box pickers, Grindlay and Co Ltd.

S. S. Berconian for Genoa:—350 tons old iron Railway wheels, K M Nathoo.

S. S. Hoogkirk for Antwerp:—3,160 cwts Ground nut oil cake, B H Lele, 63 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 10 cwts Cardamoms, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 100 cwts mustard seed, J Dayall, 520 cwts Myrabolums, M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

From Hamburg:—2 cwts Cardamoms, G Suchidana and Co, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. China for London:—1,000 cwts Lin. seed oil cake, B Ardeshir and Co.

S. S. Ranchi for London:—16 cases Pig Bristles, Grindlay and Co Ltd, 1 bale sheep skins, M Ladwell, 30 bales cow hides, P Hassam, 25 bales cow hides, Ladhabhai Tharia and Sons, 10 bales Buffalo calf hides, Ladhabhai Tharia and Sons, 10 bdles Fox skins, H A Aminoo, 2 bdles Fox and Samour skins, H A Ebrahimoff, 40 bdles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff, 3/4 cwts dry sheep Guts, H A Ebrahimoff, 2 cases cotton Prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 2 bdles Rabit skin, H A M Sawal.

For Marseilles:—2,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros.

For Alexandretta:—20 bales cotton grey sheeting, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Vancouver Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd, 700 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 500 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons, 300 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Bros Ltd, 609 bales cotton, N Fatehally, 1,300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd,

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Tacoma Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, A Damodar, 1,500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—2,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 25,

S. S. Neidenfels, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—200 drums white oil, 75 casks mercury white oil, 1 case Lubricating oil, 350 drums mercury white oil, 297 cases school slates, 38 pkges school slates, 175 cases Enamelled ware, 279 cases Iron ware, 47 cases Cycles and Parts and Accessories, 139 cases Hard ware, 80 bags Hard ware, 678 cases Hollow Glass, 185 cases Colours, 39 cases Glass Beads, 29 cases E'ware, 23 cases cheap cutleary, 14 cases Imitation jewellery, 43 cases Tin Boxes, 176 cases Tin Hollow Boxes and Tin Hollow ware, 25 cases Tin goods, 22 cases Tin Mirrors, 38 cases Iron goods, 86 cases Toys, 25 cases Glass ware, 695 cases Common Spirits, 40 cases CamPhor, 77 cases Tin Lamps, 157 cases Paper, 1,077 bales paper, 27 cases Bottles, 30 crates Bottles, 12 crates null boards, 4,250 D/Bags Sugar, 2,250 bags Sugar, 129 cases Lamps and Parts and Patteries, 23 cases Knives, 52 cases Buttons, 30 cases Art silk and cotton lace, 328 cases cheap Padlocks, 594 cases Beer, 13 cases Heal Tips, 13 cases Needles, 39 cases Cotton and Art silk goods, 331 cases wonder candles in zinc, 15 cases Rubber goods, 12 cases Brushes, 40 cases Chinese Blue, 78 cases Bolts and Nuts, 103 cases Petroleum stoves, 50 cases Aluminium circles, 75 cases Iron screws, 40 cases cotton and woollen goods, 34 cases umbrellas and fittings, 44 cases German silver circles and wire, 18 cases wire netting, 17 cases wine, 15 cases wine, 15 cases fez caps, 29 cases Iron locks, 15 cases soap, 20 bottles Tannic acid, 100 casks Potash Alum, 16 cases Yarn, 1,060 D/Bags Farina, 200 bags Farina, 2,266 ingots Copper, 200 D/Bags salt, 700 bdles yellow metal circles, 750 bdles steel sheets, 805 bdles yellow metal squares, 500 bdles yellow metal sheets, 4,477 bdles steel bars, 337 pieces steel bars, 305 pieces copper rods, 30 pkges Copper rods, 600 bdles copper sheets, 430 rolls wire netting, 90 kegs salt, 100 pieces Empty Iron Barrels, 160 drums Bleaching Powder, 36 drums Sulphide of Sodium, 750 drums Chloride of magnesium, 200 drums Chloride of Potash, 250 kegs Chloride of Potash, 10 drums zinc chloride, 40 drums wood Preservative oil, 393 bags Broken Tiles, 60 crates Tiles, 44 bales Tyres, 25 cases marble, 25 cases German stout, 30 cases Chemicals, 50 cases Condensed milk, 54 cases yellow metal sheeting, 12 cases tin buttons, 60 bdles and pieces bar steel, 19 cases mantles, 17 cases cash boxes, 33 cases spirit Varnish and oil Varnish, 15 cases glass bangles, 24 cylinders Liquid chlorine, 316 pkges merchandise, 10 cases tin plates, 10 cases stationery, 29 cases Hurricane Lamps and Lanterns, 37 bdles Hurricane Lamps and Lanterns.

From Bremen:—1,069 cases beer, 91 cases Padlocks, 25 cases Loome goods, 34 cases Iron ware, 64 cases bicycles and Parts and Accessories, 317 cases school slates, 20 cases stationery, 15 cases Hard ware, 832 cases wire nails, 57 cases Chemicals, 80 cases Spirits, 115 cases Rivets, 135 cases Empty Bottles, 767 crates Empty Bottles, 97 crates Soda water Bottles, 67 cases Iron Hinges, 19 cases Ribbons, 12 cases Hollow glass, 13 cases Batteries, 100 rings wire, 240 bdles steel circles, 1,261 bdles steel sheets, 635 pieces steel sheets, 1,131 pieces steel bars, 475 bdles copPer sheets, 475 kegs steel, 100 bags Broken E'ware Tiles, 65 cases Ultramarine blue, 331 cases Bolts and Nuts, 327 bags Bolts and Nuts, 18 cases Pick axes, 230 cases nails, 10 cases copper wire, 70 coils iron ware, 9 cases brass and copper tubes, 50 bales waddings, 12 cases Paint, 14 cases Hollow glass ware, 15 cases Colours, 20 cases Tin Lamps, 20 casks Iron Heel Tips, 211 pieces steel Plates, 20 cases Ink, 30 drums Ink, 17 cases wood ware, 358 drums chloride of lime, 100 casks salts, 35 kegs salts, 550 kegs salts, 8 coils wire rope, 10 casks iron goods, 9 cases Brushes, 5 crates, Hollow ware, 7 cases Aluminium sheets.

S. S. British Rose, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co, from Abadan:—8,969 tons Liquid Fuel, 110 Empty Oxygen cylinders.

S. S. Chef Mecanicien Maithol, Agents M Maritimes, from Havre:—25 cases Alimentary paste, 10 cases motor cars and Accessories, 1 case Toilet soap, 2 cases Perfumery.

From La Pallice:—[illegible]0 cases Brandy,

SHARE MARKET.

March 26.

Mill shares ruled quiet with narrow fluctuations. Market is generally lifeless at present. Dyeing, Fazul, Nagpur, Swadeshi, Pearl, Century etc. are not likely to depress much but people are afraid of bulk of securities which will be tender in this settlement besides that cloth and yarn is also quiet with sympathy of cotton.

We quote:—Fazal 868/12; Pearl 507/8; Crescent 200; Indore 387/8; B Dyeing 898/12; Century 390; Nagpur 492/8; Swadeshi 493/12; New Great 326/4. In cash Imperial Bank 1482/8; Imperial Quarter 591/4; B Burma 457/8 and also New India remained strong at 15/4.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Divid. Rs.	Last Quotations
Bank of India	50	2 ½	73 X D
Baroda	50	4	72-8 X D
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	52
Central	25	1⅞	22 2 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	80 8
Imperial	500	40	1482 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	391 4
Union	7⅛	..	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	9	14
Central India Mining	10	4 ½	29 12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	32 8
Katni Cemet O.	100	..	51 4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	170
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2 12
Shivrajpure	10	8—Y	46 12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	830	XD
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141	XD
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	109	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	88	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82	xD
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	84	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	73	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	73	xD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	85	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	94	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	655	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	68	

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	133	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	210	
Scindia Steam	30—0—14—0		8	12

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	577	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	875	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	112	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	921	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	865	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	372	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	625	

PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton	126	20	212	8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	
New Berar	500	80	830	xD
New East India	1,000	..	1190	xD
New Mofussil P.	400	40	555	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	xD

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	127	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	11	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	467	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	126	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11	2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	49	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4	9	4 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	73	xD
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	107	8
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	31	4
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	43	2
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	15	8
Thacker	50	..	12	
Telephone	50	1y	20	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	14
New India	25	1y	14	
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	870	
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	210	

MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	405	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	355	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	898-12	
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	380	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200	
Broach Fince Counts	250	..	45	
Century	100	20y	390	
Central India O.	100	16	492	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	55	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	126	4
Coorla	100	7y	145	
Crescent	100	nil	200	
Currimbhoy	250	..	375	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	695	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 12	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	260	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	165	
Elphinstone O.	100	..	25	
Emperor Edward	500	..	295	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	867	8
Finlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	600	
Globe	100	..	27	
Gokak	100	5	115	
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	186	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	381	8
Indian Woollen	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Kastoorchand	500	..	656	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatan Makanjee	100	Nil	115	
Kilachand	25	..	4	4
Kohinoor	500	..	975	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5225	
Madhor Scindia	100	..	27	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	111	4
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2050	
Mathradas	100	..	170	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	95	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2300	
New City of Bombay	100	nil	180	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	325	
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	507	8
Phoenix	100	nil	415	
Planet	100	..	7	
Premier	100	..	53	12
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	32	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7350	
Simplex	250	..	147	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	60	
Standard	500	100	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	493	12
Swan	100	nil	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	110	
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2005	
Vishnu P.	500	35	540	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				405
Bombay Cotton				355
Bombay Dyeing	897-8	900	897-8	898-12
Century	491-4	493-12	387-8	390
Central India	491-4	493-12	491-4	493-12
Colaba Land				126-4
Crescent				200
Edward Sassoon				165
Fazulbhoy	866-4	870	866-4	868-12
Finaly				120
Globe				25
Gokak				115
Indian Bleaching				187-8
Indore Malwa				387-8
Kohinoor				975
Madhowjee				112-8
Mathuradas				170
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				112-8
New Great	330	332-8	325	326-4
Pearl	507-8	507-8	503-12	507-8
Pabany				260
Pehoenix				416-4
Simplex	147-8	147-8	146-4	147-2
Swadeshi	491-4	493-12	491-4	493-1
Swan Mills				150
Tata Mill				110

MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	127-8
Bombay Steam	132-8
Tram Co., Ord.	113-12
Bundi Cement	9-13
Central India Mining	29-12
Indian Cement	35
Katni Cement Ord.	51-4
Shivarajpur	46-8
Tata Hydro	920 925 920 921-4
Tata Iron & Stee Ord.	42-8
Tata Iron & SteelDef.	15-8

SHARES.

London, March 24.

Hongkong £124-1/2
Chartered Bank £20-3/4
National Bank £48-1/2
P and O Bank £9-1/2
Eastern Bank £5-7/8

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, March 25.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay): —

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb	0	14	0
Century	,,	0	13	0
Jacob	,,	0	13	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	0
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	12	6
Jamshed	,,	0	12	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	9
Apollo	,,	1	3	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	0
David Mills	,,	1	3	0
Apollo	,,	1	3	0
E D Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	0
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—				
Textile Mills (Hand)	,,	1	1	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	3
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	6
E D Sassoon	,,	1	1	3
Century	,,	1	3	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	8	0
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	12	0
Jamshed	,,	4	12	0
Century	,,	5	0	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5	0	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	4	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6	5	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	8	0
Textile Mills £31	,,	3	0	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	5	6
Hindustan	,,	9	6	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	8	0	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	1	0
Textile	,,	1	1	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kania	Per lb.	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
CHADDAR KORI CALENDAR:—				
Hindustai	Per Piece	1	0	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 25.

A further drop of 7 to 6 points in old crop and 10 to 12 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 8 points down.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"We have no very decided opinion but see nothing to advance prices for the present."

As regards the market we are of the opinion that the tendency in the near future will be for prices to give way further as there still exists a total absence of demand, but we certainly do not look for any serious decline. Although we remain moderately bearish, we doubt whether sales at the present level would show sufficient profit as any adverse news about the new American crop would very quickly change the whole outlook and cause a sharp rise in values.

Owing to a further decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Re. 1 lower with Broach May at Rs. 350, and further eased to Rs. 348½ on scattered selling. Around this level Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers and the market improved to 350½ and closed at Rs. 350 1/4. July/August opened at Rs. 349 1/2 and gradually advanced to Rs. 351½ on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 350 1/2.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 317 and closed steady at Rs. 318 1/2. Shroffs were moderate buyers. July opened at Rs. 318 1/2 and fluctuating within a rupee closed at the same rate. The Official Room-rate for Oomra March was Rs. 325. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 262 and Rs. 265 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the off-take was nominal.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

	Bales.
Berar	6,100
Central Provinces No. 1	600
Central Provinces No. 2.	1,300
Bengal	800
Total	8,800

Total tenders upto date are as under:—

	Bales.
Berar	31,300
Central Provinces No 1.	1,000
Central Provinces No. 2.	2,900
Bengal	8,300
Total	43,500

At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 350 3/4 and closed at Rs. 350 1/2 for French May. Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, March 25.
Fully Good Broach April/May	350½
Fuly Good Broach July/Aug.	351
Fully Good Bengal May	261
Fine Good Bengal July	264½
Fine Oomra May	319
Fine Oobra July	319

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 25.

Description.	Superfine	Fine F.	Good	Good.
M G Bengal	285	275	265	253
M. G. Surat	433	428	418	403
M. G. Oomra No. 3.	335	329	310	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	370	360	345	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	358	348	334	
M G Broach No. 2	375	370	358	350
M. G. Punjab American	378	378	368	358
M. G. Naosari	453	448	438	428

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, March 25.
Fully Good Broach April/May	350
Fully Good Broach Juy/Aug.	351
Fully Good Bengal May	260
Fully Good Bengal July	263
Fine Oomra May	317
Fine Oomra July	318

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready. New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F.G.M.G.	260/62	260
Sindh/Punjab Fine M G	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha/Hingt Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Kahmgaon/Akola Fine MG	310/30	326
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	370	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	360	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	285	.....
Muthia F G M G	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	375/80	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375/80	.....
Cambodia M. G	415	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th March 1926.

Cotton	24,363 Bales.
Wheat	149,857 Cwts.
Linseed	14,792 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,753 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,892 Cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	5,126 Cwts.
Castorseed	11,257 Cwts.
Rice	4,260 Cwts.
Myrabollams	6,385 Cwts.
Cottonseed	4,169 Cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2,038 ..
Juwar	6,517 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	83 Cwts.
Bairi	1,247 Cwts.
Coal	1,457 Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1282	2,78,455	2,51,973
Central India ..	2031	3,19 885	2,65,607
Barsi and Nagar ..	1374	1,77,928	1,64,177
Hyderabad-Gaorani	503	64,494	84,053
Berar	3,538	4,18 623	4,91,630
Central Provinces ..	1511	2,11,783	2,29,045
Total Oomras ..	10,239	14,66,068	14.86,485
Dholera	1779	1,69,480	103,250
N.W. Provinces ..		1.25.594	1.25-392
Rajputana	364	81.294	48,783
Sind-Punjab ..	3813	2.26,915	3.27,678
Broach	5,752	2,62,684	1.37995
Coompta & Dharwar	956	25,900	23,804
Westerns-Northerns	1050	17,003	23,011
Coconada		1,474	922
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	98	7,119	9,171
Persian	84	2,310	1.919
American	134	941	9,048
Egyptian and African	694	38,453	26,378
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	468	3,487
Total ..		24,963 24,25,703	23,27.253

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 18th Mar This year	Last year
Europe	2,996	3,54,467	3,38,523
Japan & China ..	5,102	12,02,733	10,70,806
Coast Ports ..		18,437	12,558
Up country by Rail		54,645	8,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		74,598	109,215
Total	8,093	17,04,880	15,39,549

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil
Mid American Spot 10.01 retail request.
Egyptian F G I Sakellaridis 15.35 d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

May	18.64
July	18.14
October	17.49
New York Noon Call—	
May	18.65
July	18.14
October	17.47
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
March	18.32
October	16.81

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 24.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	9.50—.05
May	9.42—.05
July	9.34—.05
October	..K..... 9.09—.06
January	8.97 .05
March	8.97—.04

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, March 24.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	14.45

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, March 24.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.57—.07
July	18.07—.09
October	17.29—.11
December	17.10—.15

Liverpool, March 24.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.40—.67
July	9.31—.08
October	9.07—.08
December	8.95—.08

London, March 24.

AMERICAN MARKETS. New York, March 24.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to Continent 2,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

May	18.57—.07
July	18.07—.66
October	17.29—.11
Spot Cotton at New York	19.05—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.25—.09

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

March	18.25—.09
October	16.75—.09

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 17-7/8
Demand Bills 4.85.87
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 65-3/4

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 24.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	9.49—.06
April	9.40—.07
May	9.40—.07
June	9.34—.07
July	9.31—.08
August	9.21—.08
September	9.13—.08
October	9.07—.08
November	8.95—.08
December	8.95—.08
January	8.94—.08
February	8.93—.08
March	8.93—.08

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 24.

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	14.82+.04
April	14.62+.04
May	14.52+.04
June	14.37+.02
July	14.27+.02
August	14.27+.02
September	14.27+.02
October	14.27—.01
November	14.27—.01
December	14.22—.01
January	14.22—.01
February	14.22—.01
March	14.22—.01

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 24.

Scinde "Good"	6.35
Scinde "Fully Good"	6.75
Scinde "Fine"	7.15
Bengal "Good"	6.45
Bengal "Fully Good"	6.85
Bengal "Fine"	7.25
Oomra "Good"	7.15
Oomra "Fully Good"	7.55
Oomra "Fine"	7.95
Broach "Good"	7.85
Broach "Fully Good"	8.25
Broach "Fine"	8.65

WHEAT.

London, March 24.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs March/April sellers 59
Rozario Santa Fe—58.1/2 lbs March/April value 48/6
Tone:—Firm and dearer with better trade.
Australian March/April quoted 55/6
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Two cargoes, Barletta Russo—61 lbs March paid 49/9
Cargo, New South Wales January paid 55

SEEDS.

London, March 24.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
March/April value £14-1/4
April/May paid £14-1/4
May/June buyers £14-5/16
Tone:—Firmly held. Inactive.
Cottonseed Bombay March/April sellers 7-1/8
Tone:—Dull and easier.
Castorseed Bombay March/April sellers 17-1/4
Tone:—Easier.
Linseed Bombay March/April sellers £17-1/2
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton April/May sellers £19-3/8
Rapeseed, Toria per ton April/May sellers £19-3/4
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton April/May sellers £18-5/8
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet. In buyers favour.
Rapeseed, Toria March Hull paid £19-13/16
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore April/May sellers £20-5/8

LINSEED.

London, March 24.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
March/April sellers 16-3/4
April/May buyers 16-1/4
Tone:—Quiet. Prices barely maintained.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
March/April buyers 29/4-1/2
May/August sellers 29/10-1/2
September/December sellers 33

BARLEY.

London, March 24.

Karachi Barley not quoted

RUBBER.

London, March 24.

Para Up River Fine, Spot—
April/May value 28.
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—
Buyers 29
Sellers 29-1/4
Tone:—Dull.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 24.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has slightly eased to-day evidencing a drop of 3d. and 1d. respectively in Java and B. R. B. Beet Sugar for Feb/March Shipment.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
Shipment Feb./March Sh. 15/7 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment July/Sept. Sh. 14/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct./December Sh. 14/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
Shipment Feb./March Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March Sh. 15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Bombay, March 25.

Ready Prices for Mauritius and B. R. B. Beet Sugar have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also slightly eased to-day evidencing a drop of about a Pence in Feb.-March Shipment Prices for Java and B. R. B. Beet Sugar.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/10 Per Cwt.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 15/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept Sh. 14/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Sh. 14/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar—
Ready Rs. 15/8.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 15 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March Sh. 15 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 24.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
July/September sellers 15/10-1/2
October/December sellers 15
January/March sellers 15/1-1/2
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
July/September sellers 15/1
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
July/September sellers 15/1-3/4
Tone:—Dull. Not sufficient demand to test prices.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, March 25.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lungar Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per cent L. P., Rs. 68.
Alizarine 20 per cent Big Pac Rs. 69.
Napthols A. S. Rs. 6.
Napthol A. S. B. S. Rs. 7.
Scarlet Rs. 2/8/0.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/10/0.
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5/6/0.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5/8/0.
Malachite Green Rs. 3/2/0.
Indigo Rs. 2/2/0.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/5/0.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/14/0.
Victoria Blue Rs. 3.
Crysophinine Rs. 4/14/0.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/12/0.
Tone and Remarks:—Prices in most of the lines are steady with limited business passing.

FREIGHT ON COAL.

London, March 24.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1020.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1080.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1065.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 125.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 121.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¼.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.86 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 139.48.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 121.38.
London—Rome Liras 121.0.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet—dull.

London, March 24.

Rentes 3 per cent 47
Bar Silver (Spot) 30-5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30-3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very little doing.
Market steady.
Interest day to day loans 4-1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25
Bars bought £47,000
Sovereigns export to India £54,000

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 24.

Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	22.79
Amsterdam	12.13
Switzerland	25.23
Belgium	120.43 yesterdays
Athens	362.50 yesterdays
Cuban Sugar March sellers	10/7-1/2

Tele Transfers 1/6-1/32
Bar gold £4/4/10-1/2
Bar Silver Spot 30-5/16 steady.

New York, March 24.

Demand Bills 4.85.87

London, March 24.

Exchange on London in Paris 139.50
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42-1/2
Exchange on London in Italy 120.96

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 24.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87-5/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 plus 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101-9/16 plus 1/8
Conversion Loan £74-7/8 plus 1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102-1/2 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108-1/2 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 54-3/8 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 5½ per cent 54-1/4 nominal minus 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58-1/8 unchanged.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 25.

3 months 4 7/16 per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5½ per cent
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 25.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand 1/5.
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s 1/6 1/4.
American Dollars 274½.
Hongkong Dollars 156½.
Shanghai 201 1/2.
Japan 125 1/4.
Singapore 157 3/4.
Market:—Steady.

BULLION

Bombay, March 25.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/6.
National Bank Bar gold 21/9/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/5/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/5/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/8/0.

London March 24.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 30/5.
Silver forward, d. 30/6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Market influenced by China. We don't expect much further rise at present. Market uncertain.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 25.

5 per cent Loan 1927 Rs. 99/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 99/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 90/14.
5 per sent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 105/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/6.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/14.
5 per cent. Port Trust due 1074 Rs. 80.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 79/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.
Tone of Market:—Firm.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

RUBBER PRICES.

The price of Rubber fell down from 4/6 per lb. middle of December to 2/6 middle of February, ie., by 42 per cent. Even at this rate, the companies achieve a profit of over 60 per cent.

BANKRUPTCIES IN PERMANY.

According to "Economics and Statistics," there were in January 2092 bankruptcies of which 1131 in trade (114 textiles, 188 each food and dress and shoes, 253 various trades). In production, dress 148, wooden 100 bankruptcies.

The "Bank" reports 3720 insolvencies for February.

WORLD PETROLEUM STATISTICS.

The world production of Petroleum amounted to the record figure:
1140 million barrels in 1925
1006 million barrels in 1924
1019 million barrels in 1923
U.S.A. per cent. of Beuzin produced out of raw oil:—
1909: 11 per cent. 1915: 18 per cent.
1924: 27.3 per cent. 1925: 31.5 per cent.
Russian production of petroleum was:—
1923/24—44 million barrels.
1924/25—50 million barrels.
Rumanian Petroleum production:—
in 1925—2.3 million tons.
in 1924—1.8 million tons.
in 1913—1.9 million tons.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF LEAD.

	1925	1924.
U.S.A. in 1000 tons:	572.7	523.4
Mexico	203.3	176.7
Canada	124.3	84.2
Spain & Tinus	128.4	117.1
Italy	17.9	24.3
Australia	169.0	140.6
Burma	53.4	57.9
Total World production	1273.9	1136.2

which is 12.1 per cent. higher than in 1924 and 10.9 per cent higher than before the War. Canadian production increased by nearly 50 per cet. of the last years.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

	1925	1924
U.S.A. 1000 tons:	948.1	898.5
Mexico	36.2	36.9
Canada	27.7	25.7
Clute and Peru	236.9	227.9
Japan	72.1	69.3
Australia	12.8	15.8
Europe	105.2	88.0
Belgian Congo	98.7	94.5
Total World production	1588.1	1520.3

These statistics are according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics and are 4.5 per cent higher than last (1924) year. 6.11 per cent higher than before War.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE FACTORIES.

Studebaker and Willis-Overland have agreed to be fused into one. The new company will be the 3rd after Ford and General Motors.

In January 270,280 riding automobiles were manufactured in U.S.A. against 277,700 in December, according to statistics of trade department conveyance cars: 29,600 against 32,540 for the same months. 11,250 passenger cars and 2,910 trucks were manufactured in Canada during the same month against 7,498 and 1,728 respectively for December.

Total American investments abroad is about 9,500 million dollars as against 2,500 million before war. This is beside the War Loans.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

"Sina Viscosa, the great Italian artificial silk factory," produced in 1925, 9.5 million kilos, i.e., 70 per cent. Italian, 17 per cent. European, and 11 per cent. world production. It has erected a new factory in Abbadia di Stura, by which its present output of 13,000 Kg. in any should be increased to 100,00 Kg. The Company is said to be a rival of Courtaulds which has established a factory in Bombay.

Italy exported in	1920:	22,000 Kg.
	1924:	1 million Kg.
Of artificial silk	1924:	4.9 million Kg.
	1925:	7.4 million Kg.

Among the most important raw products of dress industry the following are reported to have the greatest future:—

Cotton 80 per cent of World Consumption.
Wool 18 per cent of World Consumption.
Artificial Silk 1.15 per cent of World Consumption.

Silk 0.55 per cent of World Consumption.

Courtaulds Ltd. the greatest artificial silk mfg. concern of the world, increased its capital from £2 million (1914) to £20 in 1925, all out of its own net earnings, after paying good dividends. The relation of net earnings to capital in 1914 was 26 per cent. and in 1925—22.1 per cent. The assets of the Company are reported at over £35 million.

Germany exported 11.5 million Marks more artificial silk than it imported in 1925, whereas England imported £800,000 worth of artificial silk than it exported during the same year.

The German Copper-Ammonium process which has been perfected is now being introduced in Italy in artificial silk manufacture. The Dutch artificial silk company in Breda has founded a company around Huddersfield in England. It has also bought a factory in Barcelona (Spain.)

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 25.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	⅜	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	55	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	55	8	0
Brass, English	2	53	8	0
Brass, German	2 to 2	55	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 25.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	56	8	0
Copper, French		56	12	0
Copper German	⅜	57	0	0
Copper German	1	58	8	0
Copper, German	1½	57	8	0
Copper American	½	60	0	0
Copper American	1¼	60	0	0
Copper American	2	60	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		56	4	0
Pancheka joint	.....	25	8	0
Copper, English Bars		57	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		70	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
Lead Rangoon		26	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	1¼	51	8	0
Koger Brass, Metall	3/4	52	0	0
German Copper	1¼ to 1½ to 2	58	8	0
American Copper	3/4	58	0	0
American Copper	1, 1¼	60	0	0
English Copper	3/4	57	0	0
English Copper	2	58	8	0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, March 25.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0	7	9
Felix	No.	0	8	0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	8	6
David	No. 10½	0	9	9
Shapurji	No. 16½	0	9	6
Tricumdas	No. 19½	0	10	0
Currumbhoy	No. 12½	0	10	0
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	10	0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10	2
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	11	0
Japan	No. 20	0	13	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6
Japan	No. 40	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42G	1	6	3

METAL REPORT.

London, March 24.

Tin Block £289-1/2

London, March 24.

English best Selected Copper £61-3/4
Standard Copper G M B £58-5/16
Copper Braziers £74-3/4
Yellow Metal 69-1/4
Hard Spelter 31
Corrugated Sheets £16

GOLD.

Bombay, March 25.

Ready:—21/6/6.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/6/3. At 6 p.m. 21/6/3.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/7/6. At 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/7/6. At 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 0/0/9.
Caida Chitar:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 25.

Ready:—68/7.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/7. Lowest 68/5. At 6 p.m. 68/6.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/8. Lowest 68/6. At 6 p.m. 68/7.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/8. Lowest 68/6. At 6 p.m. 68/10.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 4.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 11.
Tone:—Market quiet.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 25.

Jute:—Albion 3.0; Alliance 467; Angio-Indra 304; Auckland 178; Barnagore 150; Bally 145; Birla 6/10; Belvedere 380; Budge Budge 365; Caledonian 440; Chapdani 135; Cuve 28/4; Craig 4/4; Cheviot 215; Dalhousie 200; Delta 397; Empire 39/8; Fort Gloster 665; Fort William 258; Gondalpara 704; Gouripore 610; Hukumchand 8/10; Hooghly 63; Howrah 20/8. Kamarhatty 447; Kaukanarrah 358; Kelvin 680; Kinnison 830; Lansdowne 219; Lawrence 180; Lothian 315; Naihati 595; National 23/4; New Central 455; Northbrook 41; Nuddea 39. Orient 161; Presidency 6/4; Reliance 48/4. Standard 353; Union 418; Waverly 6.10; Hessian 15/12; Jute 98/4.

Cotton:—Dunbar 147; Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Bokaro Rengur 14/4; Gusick and Musalia 9/12.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/2; Burma Corp 11/4; I J Still 20; I Standard Wagon 19/8; Madon Theatres 3; Thorney Croft 1/8. Imperial Bank 1486; Imperial Cons 386.

Remarks:—Jute shares improving. Cottons steady. Coals remained unchanged.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The P. and O S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind with the English mails of March 11 due at 6 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Customs "A" vs. Jhansi Rly. Institute or B. B. R. A., 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, March 27.

Protest against Development Muddle Congress House, Girgaon Back Road, 6 p.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman to preside.

The S.S. Ranchi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.

David Sassoon Reformatory, Annual Prize-giving, Matunga 5 p.m.

Indian Merchants' Chamber Quarterly Meeting, Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Customs "A" vs Jhansi or B.B. R. A. Bombay Gymkhana Ground—5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 29.

Giant Medical College Prize distribution, 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday at 9-15 p.m. (S.T. at the Congress House.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. The South Staffordshire Regiment will play music at the Esplanade Band Stand to-day (Friday(at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tacoma Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 27th inst.

STEAMER'S MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 9-39 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" carrying Bombay Mails of 20th inst. ex S.S. Razmak left Aden at 1 p.m. on the 24th instant.

THE VAISHYA LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Club Mr. S. M. Varde, will deliver a lecture on "The Abode of Deities" to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Club rooms. Free classes in First Aid are being conducted in the same rooms by Dr. P. R. Parmanand every Sunday from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Members and sympathisers are requested to take advantage of these classes.

NOMINATIONS OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.

The Chancellor of the University of Bombay has renominated Dr. Mangaldas V Mehta, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

The Chancellor has nominated Mr. T A. Kulkarni, Principal H P T College, Nasik, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. Nadirshah Dorabji Minocher-Homji, B.A., whose term of office as an Ordinary Fellow expires on the 21st inst.

PAREL NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

There was a large gathering at the Damoder Hall, Parel, when the Annual Social Gathering of the Social Service League Night High School was held on the 20th inst. under the presidentship of Dr. G. S. Ghurye. The Head Master of the School dwelt on the progress made since the foundation of the Schoo in 1922. The President appreciated the services of the Social Service League for the uplift of the masses and advised the students to ennoble their lives by education.

S. S. LEAGUE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

The second annual gathering of the League's Night High School was held on Saturday last at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Dr. G. S. Ghurye, presided. The proceedings commenced at 7 p.m. with "Satya Narayan Pooja" and after the reading of the report of the working of the school by the Head Master, Dr. G. S. Ghurye, advised the students to take advantage of the facilities offered by the League. After a vote of thanks Dr. Ghurye was garlanded. The programme was varied and interesting consisting of music, magic tricks and a few scenes from "Punya Prabhav" staged by the Manoranjan Mandal of the League.

NASIK SANITARIUM.

The annual report of the Pechey Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Chidren, a Bombay managed Institution founded for the benefit of the residents of Bombay and situated at Nasik, Shows that during 1925 the Sanitarium was used by 133 families (664 persons in all.) The figures are lower than in 1924, but they show an increase over those of 1923. The main object of the Institution is being fulfilled, namely, to provide accommodation in the bracing air of the Deccan to those residents of Bombay who are convalescent, but unable to afford either to take bungalows or to stay in Hotels at Hill Stations.

Of the 133 families who made use of the Institution during the year 69 were European and Anglo-Indian accounting for 297 of the 664 individuals accomodated. There were 30 Hindoo families, 18 native Christians and Portuguese and eight families each of Parsees and Jews.

The Committee, in their report express the hope that the number of members which has fallen to 95 will be increased this year. The annual membership subscription is Rs. 10.

"ANDHERI GRIEVANCE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the publication of my letter which appeared in your columns a week ago, protesting against the unreasonable enhancement of assessment on properties at Andheri, I am glad to say that the Chairman and the Committee of the Notified Areas are now prepared to reduce the assessment on the basis of the rental value of my properties, in one case from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 1,080 and in the other from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 972.

I am not aware of what action they intend taking with regard to the charitable properties mentioned by me. While I have been given the concession I hope the same will be extended the other landlords who are labouring under similar grievance.—Yours, etc.

ADESHIR BHICAJEE PATEL.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind has appealed to the Indian Muslims for one lakh of rupees in connection with the Quaranic translation. The Muslims of Calcutta have formed a committee and will begin collecting funds on 1st April.

BRUTAL MURDER IN BOMBAY

WEALTHY LANDLORD'S FATE.

A wealthy landlord was done to death in the most brutal manner on Wednesday at Dadar, and the Bombay city police are on the hot chase of the perpetrators of the crime although the clue so far is scanty and slender. They have, however, succeeded in arresting one man on suspicion and further enquiries are in progress.

It appears, Julian Kunney, an Indian Christian residing alone near Sorab Mansion at Dadar, was found dead by his servant on Wednesday morning and he informed the police. Deputy Commissioner Canty, Superintendent Spiers and other police officers immediately went to the scene and found Julian dead in his bed. His throat was cut right through the neck and a clasp knife was found near his right hand. The police took a survey of the room and discovered that the front door was locked from inside while the rear door was open It appeared the bed-room door was forced open by some persons and after committing the murder the perpetrators washed their hands in a bucket full of water which was besmeared with blood.

The body was removed to the morgue where the deceased was identified, and further enquiry was postponed.

TATA IRON WORKS

FILM AT WELLINGTON CINEMA.

In addition to the week's programme at the Wellington Cinema a film will be exhibited showing the visit of His Excellency Lord Reading to the Tata Iron and Steel Works in December last. The film gives an excellent view of the great Indian Steel Works and the modern plant recently erected at Jamshedpur.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATION.

A grand entertainment is being organised by Atiyabegum in aid of "Muslim Girls' Education." The show will take place on "Basi Eeed," 15th April from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Gaiety Theatre, and will exhibit some extraordinary interesting features of a harmonious and beautiful blend of "Indian Art and Music."

Tickets may be had from:—(1) Khanum Nazli Rahimtoolla Currimbhai, Nadeau Sea Road; (2) Miss Zainooma Chinoy J. P. Warden Road; (3) Atiyabegum "Alwan' Rafat" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill and (4) Nawabzada Edris Nadir, Port Trust Rly. Ballard Estate.

The prices are:—Rs. 10 Orchestra; Rs. 7 Orchestra box seats; Rs. 5 1st Class; Rs 16 Pandal boxes of 4 seats; Rs. 3 2nd Class and unreserved seats costing Rs. 2 and Re. 1 each have been kept for groups of school children and other institutions.

FORCED LABOUR.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

In the more unknown parts of the villages among the more backward communities a class of "begaries" who are commonly called "helkaris" are employed, do the work of lifting loads and carrying them to distant places on foot for big people in the absence of carts or such other suitable vehicles. They are usually not paid or under-paid. The Bhils, Dheds, Chamars and other communities of like interpretation are enlisted in the ranks of such unpaid forced "begar." It is a kind of oppression that has been existence in our country for ages past. Some kind masters give at least a mouthful of corn or an anna worth of liquor to inspirit them to better work. Sometimes these men are required to walk throughout the whole day under the burning sun, so that a "Vethia" as he is also termed who may have started from a place in the early morning reaches his destination at evening the same day carrying heavy things on his head or shoulders which may be the belonging of some important personage whose importance is overrated by the village people by his not flinging a single coin at the poor man at the day's end and after honest, faithful and hard toil. Among the numerous parties and personages that exact such unpaid labour are the petty Government officials ranging from the Collector down to the humblest Police Patel. It is believed that these "Vethias" do not eat and do not carry bellies with them, that they can live only upon Air. The Bhil Seva Mandala of Dohad under Mr. A. V. Thakkar is trying to relieve the poor, voiceless "Vethias" of their present distressful plight. But both Government and public opinion should assert themselves against this sort of slavery which is being exercised under our very nose.

STAB WOUNDS PROVE FATAL

Mohmed Siddick Bahadurkhan, who was stabbed by Mohmed Hafiz, an Arab priest, at Juma Masjid on Wednesday, succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital yesterday.

At the inquest held by the Coroner Ismail Abdulla, a watchman, deposed that the deceased was reading the Koran when the suspect came with a clasp knife and stabbed him. Witness raised an alarm and the suspect was arrested. Medical evidence showed that death was due to haemorrhage resulting from stab wounds.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to wounds caused by the suspect.

AG. DEAN OF G. M. COLLEGE.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" of yesterday's date writes:—

Dr. C. S. Thakar, Assistant to the Professor of Physiology, to act as Professor of Physiology and Histology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, with effect from 1st June, 1926, and Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, Professor of Anatomy, to act as Dean, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 1st April, 1926, vice Captain S. L. Bhatia, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., was held on Thursday, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The President in moving the report (which has already been published in the "Chronicle") said in the course of his speech:—The year 1925 was one of the most anxious in the recent history of Bombay. Trade and industry were severely depressed; this situation was aggravated by the prolonged mill strike which adversely affected our traffic revenue. It is evidence of the strength of our position that even in these hard times our revenue from the supply of electrical energy increased by Rs. 3.30 lakhs. There could be no more convincing testimony to the intensity of the commercial depression than the fact that we actually carried 49.70 lakhs fewer passengers on our tramways, even at the very low fares we are allowed to charge. By a policy of careful retrenchment we were able to reduce our tramway expenses by Rs. 3.25 lakhs, so that although receipts declined by this large sum they were almost counterbalanced by savings in expenditure. We are fully alive to the desirability of retrenchment; but I must point out that as a public utility Company we have to maintain efficient services no matter what the state of trade may be. The results show that even with a falling revenue we have made substantial economies without impairing our earning power. The final result is an increase in the net profits of the Company of Rs. 3.45 lakhs, whereas gross receipts have only increased by Rs. 18,300.

The final results of the conditions I have outlined are that there is a sum of Rs. 48.07 lakhs available for distribution. In considering how this should be allocated the Directors have given special consideration to the price at which a large proportion of our capital was issued. In 1920 we issued 25,000 new shares of one hundred and fifty rupees each at a premium of three hundred and fifty rupees a share, producing Rs. 1,25,00,000. On the reconstruction of the Company each of these one hundred and fifty rupees shares was replaced by five new shares of fifty rupees each; but for each of these the holder had actually paid the Company one hundred rupees. We therefore recommended a dividend, including the interim dividend paid, of seven rupees per share for the year, carrying forward a sum of Rs. 2,12,583. I should however like to emphasise the warning I gave last year against speculation in the Company's shares. Our financial position is strong. Our main sources of revenue are either stable or expanding.

The report was adopted.

"INADEQUATE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the absence of my juniors who instructed me I am obliged to address this letter to you over my signature. You have reported at length the proceedings in the cases Emp. vs. Futlabai, Emp. vs Vithabai and Emp. vs. Assobai. The first two were heard and disposed of by the learned Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khairaz, and the last by the learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr Khandalawala. As I appeared for the defence in these cases, I think you will allow me, in fairness to the learned Magistrates, to state through your columns facts proved by evidence, which go considerably to mitigate the offences. In the first two cases, the girl Mainaba admitted that she was a Murli (a customary name given to Hindu girls from the lowest classes who are forbidden to marry and who are dedicated to a life of sexual promiscuity) for nearly three years before she was found in the brothel. In the third case the girl Rishanbai admitted that she was in another brothel for some days before she was found in the accused's brothel. In the opinion of the Police Surgeon both these girls appeared to be over sixteen years of age.

The law under which these women were charged is contained in Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code. Only recently, by an amendment, the age of the minors was raised from 16 to 18. Without the amendment, an acquittal would have been certain. On a reading of the sections, it will be apparent that the object is to protect innocent girls from being terrorised and exploited. Severe sentences can only be called for in gross cases; the law, therefore, wisely lays down no minimum. Having regard to these circumstances and having regard to the fact that all the accused pleaded guilty and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court, the learned Magistrates have, in my humble opinion, exercised a most compassionate discretion without erring on the side of leniency.

I trust you do not consider that I have failed to appreciate the righteousness of your remarks in your leaderette which appeared in your issue of the 24th instant, but as all the facts were not before you, I think you will now agree that the punishment fits the crime.—Yours, etc.

M. K. AZAD

March 24.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

SURVEY OF WORK AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held on Thursday evening at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Dr. V N Bhajekar, president of the Union in the chair.

A large number of members of the medical profession were present.

Dr. S. P. Kapadia, Secretary at the outset submitted the report of the Union together with the audited account and balance sheet which were approved and adopted.

Dr. S. P. Kapadia was then elected president, Drs. M V Velkar and V G Rele, vice presidents, Drs. Paruck and Popat, Secretaries and Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, Treasurer for the ensuing year.

GROWTH OF PROFESSION.

The retiring president after referring to the sad deaths of Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Dr. Shroff and Dr. Dhavle said:—

The foundation, growth and expansion of our profession is roughly spread over the last 75 years. The British Rule after the lapse of Company rule assumed a certain stable Government in Fiftees and from that perid the British statesmen have commenced to impart western culture. Our present intellectual level and status in Western thought, culture and sciences and arts are entirely due to Western organisation. The University Medical Science was useful to the rules and the ruled. After the Rule of the East India Company had disappeared and when India directly came under the Crown in fifties the I.M.S. service was improved. At this stage education in all branches was a novel to Indians. In this period of intellectual transition the Grant Medical College was established in 1845. In the same year Sir J. J. Hospital was erected.

Surgeons were the greatest Indian Surgeons during the period of 1875 to 1900. One living example amongst us (God bless him long life) is Dr. H. M. Masita.

The intrinsic value of Indian Doctors was clearly demonstrated during the last war. Numerous appointments were offered to our men where I.M.S. had the monopoly. So many institutions such as the Parsee General Hospital, Hindoo Harkisondas Hospital, G. T. Hospitals, etc. are now manned by our own men. To these are added the Gordhandas Soonderdas Medical College and the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The question of I.M.S. service seems to be a job of never ending maze. Royal commissions have not solved the question. There should be no distinction of caste, colour and creed in making appointments in service, but merit should be the only criterion.

Regarding the Seth Gordhandas S. Medical College, the President complained Mr. Baptista never referred to the important point played by the Union from the beginning when he delivered a speech on the day of the opening ceremony.

SERVICES WELL REWARDED.

Dr. S. P. Kapadia the President-elect then thanked his colleagues for his election and said:—

The Bombay Medical Union which represent the Independent Medical Profession was founded in 1884 and I had the pleasure of joining it in the year 1909. Ever since I have been a member I have evinced keen interest in all its functions and I am grateful to see that what little service I did to the Union in my humble capacity has been so well rewarded. I have no adequate words to express my feelings of gratitude for your sympathy, kindness and appreciation of my work.

ANOTHER PROTEST MEETING.

TO BE HELD TOMORROW (SATURDAY.)

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, the Swaraj Sabha, the Swaraj Party, the Khilafat Committee, the Mazdiyasni Mandal, the Rathestar Mandal and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Congress House (Girgaum Back Road) on Saturday (the 27th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the policy of Government with regard to the Development and Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

RICH BHATIA'S SUICIDE.

LIFE AND DEATH JUST THE SAME.

Financial troubles coupled with the disgrace brought about by his son's conviction in the Criminal Sessions of Bombay High Court worked on the mind of Ramdas Harridas a wealthy Bhatia merchant of Samuel Street who consequently committed suicide, by taking a large dose of opium. At an inquest held by the Coroner Dr. P. H. Mahisheri deposed that Ramdas was a patient of his and that Ramdas had been very unhappy since his son Vasanji was transported for life. Witness stated that Ramdas was also in very considerable financial difficulties Dr. Mahisheri was summoned by Ramdas's servant at about 10 a.m. on Monday and going to the house he found the patient unconscious. The doctor discovered effects of opium poisoning. Examining Ramdas when he died, Dr. Mahisheri discovered an envelope containing three letters written in Gujarati. One of these was addressed to Dr. Mahisheri thanking him for all that he had done and requesting him to look after the children. The second letter was written to the Commissioner of Police admitting suicide. A slip of paper on which was pinned Rs. 30 in notes was left for the funeral expenses.

The following is a translation of the letter written to the Commissioner of Police:

"In the name of my God, I put an end to my life of my own accord and I hope you will give permission for my funeral. I am tired of my life. My son has been transported for life and my nephew is mad The latter's property is in the hands of the Official Assignee. What is life to a man who is faced with troubles from all sides? What more can I say, to live and to die is just the same so where is the harm in dying.' In conclusion, he requested the Commissioner of Police to have pity on his son who is now in Yervada Jail.

The jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

HIGH COURT

MURDER AND ARSON.

TREACHEROUS APPROVER CONVICTED.

Playing false to his accomplices in order to save himself, and then playing false to the Crown which tendered him the pardon, one Bhima Satyappa of Dharwar was indicted for murder before the Sessions Judge of Dharwar who agreeing with the assessors convicted him on the charge and sentenced him to death. An appeal against this order was filed by the accused, which came up before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump at the High Court.

It would appear that on 24th March 1925, the police received a report of murder and arson in the vicinity of the town. A stack of corn standing in a field had been burnt down and the watchman had been killed. In the course of the investigations the police arrested four persons including the present accused Bhima who consented to turn an approver and disclose the true facts, and was consequently tendered the King's pardon. He made a confession before two different Magistrates and stated that two of the accused Rama and Malappa had asked him to join in the murder which they wanted to commit with a view to implicate their enemies, to which he had agreed. On the day in question they went to the stack and assaulted the sleeping watchman with axe and sticks, as a result of which he died on the spot. They then flung their blood-stained clothes on the stack which was set on fire. In the trial before the Sessions Court, however, Bhima completely resiled from the sworn testimony that he had given before the Magistrate, and denied that he had made any confession at all. The Sessions Judge held that Bhima had been guilty of a dastardly murder accompanied by aggravating circumstances, and sentenced him to death. Malappa, on his own plea of guilty was transported for life, while the other two accused were acquitted.

Their Lordships after hearing the accused's counsel and the Government Pleader, confirmed the conviction, but commuted the sentence to transportation for life.

DEATH BY ELECTROCUTION.

FATHER'S UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

As a sequel to the death by electrocution of one Anthony D'Mello, an 18 years-old youth employed in the service of the Meridian Electric Co:, damages of Rs. 21,000 were claimed by his father Caitano D'Mello on the ground of alleged negligence on the part of the said Company and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company both of which were joined as co-defendants.

The deceased was employed by the Meridian Company in June 1922 as an apprentice on a salary of Rs. 60 per month. According to the plaintiff, he was at the time quite inexperienced and without any knowledge of electrical engineering. On July 6, he was sent to attend to some electric repairs in the bungalow of Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia at Cumballa Hill. He climbed up the top of the pole supporting the aerial lines to a height of about 25 feet from the ground, and tried to repair the live jumper wire which had become disconnected from the service phase line and was hanging by the side of the pole. He at once received a shock which threw him to the ground below, as a result of which he succumbed to the injuries.

The plaintiff submitted that the Meridian Electric Company failed to take reasonable precautions for the safety of the deceased who did not know the dangerous nature of the work. The Tramway Company to whom the electric wire belonged were also guilty of gross negligence in allowing the wire to remain in such an unsafe condition.

THE DEFENCE.

Both the defendant Companies denied negligence. The Meridian Electric Company stated that the deceased had represented himself to them as a qualified wireman and that he rashly and negligently interfered with the live wire, of his own accord, even though he was not instructed by them to attend to the repairs. The Tramway Company stated that they were not aware of the defect in the wire, and they knew nothing of the presence of the deceased on the spot. They further contended that the deceased, not being authorised or instructed to do the work, was upon their property not on any lawful business and was, therefore, a trespasser and that consequently they owed no duty to him to warn or prevent him from climbing the pole.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp before whom the suit was heard held that no negligence was proved against either of the defendant Companies. The evidence showed that the deceased had undertaken the work voluntarily with full knowledge of the risks. Under the circumstances, the defendants were not liable, and the suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE.

LUCKNOW, March 24.

In the Kakori conspiracy case four accused namely, Pranabesh Kumar Chatterjee of Jubbulpore, Vishnusaran Dublis of Meerut, Sureshchandra Bhattacharya of Cawnpore and Mukandilal of Etah, who were interrogated by the Special Magistrate one after another, said that they reserved their defence for the sessions.

Mrs. Blanche Unger who was admitted into the hospital yesterday suffering from bullet wounds died late at night.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

25th March, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18·57
To-day's Opening Rate	18.64
Difference	+7
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Bombay).

MAY.

25th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.40
To-day's Opening Rate	9.36
Difference	—4
To-day's Closing Rate	9 49
Difference	+9

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 351-0-0
Sewri Closed	Rs. 350-8-0

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

ALIGARH BEAT REPUBLICANS

Aligarh made their debut in this year's tournament yesterday evening when they beat the Portuguese Republicans by three goals. It was not an exciting game as the visitors were easily superior, and had it not been for the splendid local defence, they would have won by a large margin. Aligarh specialise in the higher points of the game, utilising the short pass to great advantage, and it will not be surprising to see them in the final. The forwards are fast and clever, the half-backs tireless and keen while the backs are safe. For the losers Michael and Torcato defended stoutly and Valladares saved well on several occasions using his feet freely.

The visitors monopolised play from the beginning and after fifteen minutes a good combined movement resulted in Md. Wasi Khan scoring. There was no further score in the first half and Aligarh seemed to be taking things easy. Soon after the resumption the Aligarh forwards got away together and Ferozuddin scored the second goal. Towards the end of the game the same player added the third goal. The local forwards made a desperate attack which almost resulted in a score, but Rab Nawaz Khan booted the ball away.

M. Union Aligarh ..... 3 goals.

Portuguese Republicans ..... nil.

M. Union Aligarh:—Rab Nawaz Khan; Shah Mahomed and Barkatullah; Aladdin, Gaffar and Zahiruddin, Haq Nawaz Khan, Md. Wasi Khan, Ferozuddin, Iqbal Ahmed Khan and Ali Zaher.

Portuguese Republicans:—Valladares; Michael and Torcato; B. Saldanha, H. Saldanha and Luz; V. Fernandez, Vaz, Zachary, Eric and Caridade.

Referees:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Reade.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Ajmere vs. Kirkee Indians.

GRAND NATIONAL BETTING.

LONDON, March 24.

The following is the latest betting on the Grand National:—

6 to 1 against Old Tay Bridge (offered), 13 to 2 (taken); 7 to 1 Sprig; 10 to 1 Silvo; 13 to 1 Koko (taken and offered); 100 to 6 Master Billie (offered); 18 to 1 Mount Etna (taken and offered); 20 to 1 Dwarf of Forest and Knight of Wilderness (offered); 22 to 1 Grecian Wave; 25 to 1 Lee Bridge and Misconduct; 28 to 1 Jack Horner (taken and offered).—Reuter's Special.

CEYLON BEATEN AFTER EXCITING FINISH.

COLOMBO, March 24.

The Australian Test team beat Ceylon by 37 runs after an exciting finish, ten minutes before time. The last wicket stand of 44 runs by Ceylon was a feature of the match.

Scores:—Australia 195 (Oldfield 46, Macartney 45, Creswell 4 for 64). Ceylon 158 (Joseph 61 not out, Macartney 4 for 27, Everett 4 for 41).—A. P.

KADIR CUP SEMI-FINAL.

GURGAON, March 25.

Kadir Cup Semi-Final:—Winners Capt. Catto's "Jack" and "Army Order." Final "Jack" nominated winner.

Winner of Hoghunter's Steeplechase:—Colonel Mclean's "Flipperty."—A. P.

FOOT-BALL LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, March 24.

In the Football League second division the South Shields beat the Orient by one goal to nil. In the third division, the southern section, Reading beat Aberdare by two goals to one and Bristol Rovers beat Crystal Palace by three goals to one. In the Scottish League Celtic beat St. Johnstone by four goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY MARCH 26, 1926.

AN EYE-OPENER.

The speakers at the public meeting held at the Gaiety Theatre comprised those who claim to be sober, that is, those who who are to be found on the side of Government on most questions of public importance. That such a group of men led by Mr. Lalji Naranji should allow themselves outspokenly to expose blunders and insinuate frauds ought to be an eye-opener to every zealous imperialist who has been in the habit of linking the word "Justice" not only with the present Viceroy but also with India's association with Britain. It was clearly demonstrated at the meeting that the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was not wanted, that the opinion of most well-informed people in the city, including Mr. Cowasji Jehangir himself, was against the addition of any land from the sea. If the reclamation had to come, it should not have come on this scale. Even if the motives of Government could be regarded as "transparently honest", which it would be difficult to do if one were to accept the indictment framed against Government at the meeting, the Government established a special department as a Reserved Department and on the parallel of the Munitions Board abrogated completely the machinery of official procedure or financial check. They ignored business principles and worked departmentally what should have been let out on contract. They pooh-poohed the demand for the association of the public with their activities and they not only concealed relevant facts but actually misrepresented issues, exaggerated the hopes and generally even when full facts of the disaster were in their possession, tried to behave as if nothing had occurred. Even now after the startling disclosures contained in Mr. Subedar's Report, which have never been refuted, they wish to proceed as if the public of Bombay and the views they hold did not matter. They have, through the mouth of Sir Henry Lawrence as Finance Member, characterised all their critics as wily politicians or interested economists. The meeting at the Gaiety Theatre voiced the sentiments of the public of Bombay through men who claim to speak as taxpayers and citizens. The Government of Bombay obviously decline to recognise the right of the taxpayer to supervise the expenditure of moneys collected from him. Do they regard the taxes paid as tributes laid at the feet of the master by slaves?

The Back Bay scandal has revealed financial maladministration, for which, according to Mr. H. P. Mody, it is difficult to find a parallel in the history of large businesses in the world. We are glad Mr. Sethna in his able speech conveyed to the public the full significance of the first instalment of the burden, which the province will have to bear, namely, twenty lakhs of rupees for sixty years. According to Mr. Sethna, this sum would amount to from forty-nine crores to a hundred and thirteen crores according to the rate of interest. The public are now gradually realising the full significance of the revelations made in the report of Mr. Manu Subedar, to whom, the chairman of the meeting, who has himself contributed no mean share in the exposure of the scandal, very rightly said, the population of this Presidency owes a debt of gratitude. Like a trustee, who has speculated with trust money and lost it, the Government of Bombay have attempted through Sir Henry Lawrence to conceal the real burden on the taxpayer. They have resorted to equivocal and doubtful tactics describing the burden as being "for more than one generation" when in another part of the financial statement it is clearly stated that it is for sixty years. They have kept the sword hanging by saying that the amount of subsidy would be revised according to the loss as ascertained from year to year hereafter, that is, the twenty lakhs may be increased to thirty or forty lakhs if need be and thus the life blood of the population would be sucked in larger and larger measure if these activities are allowed to go on unchecked. We do not know if the cumulative effect of the speeches at the Gaiety Theatre meeting could be regarded as involving merely unreserved condemnation of the Development venture as inefficient and wasteful, if not dishonest. The choice of the consulting engineers was bad. The methods pursued were vile. No records have been kept to show how the money was spent, who bought and who sold the dredgers which were at one time offered at fifty lakhs and which subsequently cost a hundred and ten lakhs. The disappearance of the document regarding the sale of the dredger, which, judging from replies to questions in the Council, was evidently effected at the point of the pistol between Sir George Lloyd and Sir George Buchanan when the latter was in Bombay, is highly suspicious. Assuming that initial mistakes were made, how is it that these mistakes were not found out in time and remedied? If the committee of engineers is now necessary to revise official figures, why was it not thought to be necessary when His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson was overwhelmed with anxiety every time he visited the scene of these depredations? If we are to believe Mr. Subedar's Report—and nothing has been said on the official side to induce us to come a contrary conclusion—no calculations were made either as to the cost of land or as to the price at which land could be disposed of, or the number of years in which it would be sold, or the very important factor of interest. In other words, almost every precaution, which a business house would take, was neglected by Government, who, through the complete break-down of their calculations, have revealed an abysmal inefficiency, which is not conveyed in the ordinary connotation of the normal laxity of the average State official.

After this colossal failure who can support the Government of Bombay in their ridiculous gyrations and in their attempt to shift the burden on the shoulders of the Government of India and more and more to sequeeze the tax-payer whose burden goes on increasing in progressive realisation as the so-called political reforms grow older? Then there is the question of the Government of Bombay not having taken into their confidence the Royal Indian Marine and the Bombay Port Trust. This raises the whole issue of governmental machinery and its form apart from its alien personnel. In order to prevent recurrence of this in Bombay, certain radical changes must be brought about and the lesson of this unprecedented scandal ought to save other provinces from amateur muddlers, if not artful adventurers. Lastly the entire constitutional issue arising out of this fiasco demands careful study. The demand for impeachment is not only right but its acceptance will alone focuss the various issues in their true perspective. If a Royal Commission is coming hereafter it is not necessary for it to examine the proved capacity of Indians for this, that or the other function. It would be enough if that Royal Commission were to pronounce its condemnation of the proved incapacity of Britain's emissaries to do the right thing at the right time in the right way and their astounding failure which has involved the Presidency in immense losses. We trust these issues will be brought out with less emphasis on their financial and greater emphasis on their political aspects, at the meeting to be held to-morrow under the auspices of the Congress Committee and several other public bodies. There is peculiar fitness in a right-minded Englishman like Mr. Horniman taking the chair at the meeting in order to denounce the work of those of his countrymen who have revelled in wrong-doing of an exceptionally reprehensible character and who will escape their due punishment unless public opinion is strong enough to secure their trial. Pressure of public opinion alone will bring the wrong-doers, past and present, to their senses.

A PITIFUL APOLOGIA.

Lord Reading took a regretful farewell of the Indian Legislature yesterday in a speech which fully maintains his reputation for concealing lack of vision and ideas in a maze of verbiage. He wishes to dwell in the hearts of the Indian people as one who did his best to serve India. If he really did his best to serve India, his poor performance merely brings into relief, in the light of his own confession, his utter bankruptcy as a statesman. He came to India with a reputation, won in many fields of public activity, such as no previous Viceroy had justly earned. The best in the service of India from such a man should have been sufficient to bring about a genuine reconciliation between India and Britain. That not only did he fail to do so and to understand India with a sympathetic insight into her needs, but that during his viceroyalty he did his best to destroy the faith of the Indian people in the genuineness of Britain's professions about dealing justly and fairly with them makes him the most pitiful figure among the Viceroys. The cause of his failure is not difficult to discover. He came to India, as he himself says, with a special mandate to guide the working of the reforms. He came, that is, as an instrument of British Imperialism to coerce the people of India into acceptance of what he knew they regarded as a fraud and an insult to their national self-respect. India, whose invaluable services during the war were ungrudgingly given, was promised justice and freedom After victory had been won that promise was shamefully broken and instead of the bread of freedom she needed she was given the stone of pepetual humiliating subjection under the camouflage of "Reforms". Not all Lord Reading's sophistry can convince the people of India of the reality of the Reforms which have proved to be a cruel mockery. Nor will they be deceived by his simulated protestations that he has never required the complete or abject surrender of any political party or section. In fact, if there was any doubt left about it, it is dispelled by his insistence that the policy of the British Government under the Premiers has remained unchanged and will continue to remain unchanged—that is, a policy of perpetual reminder to India that she is a Dependency of England and her resources will be exploited for the benefit of England's Empire. That policy Lord Reading has successfully carried out. For his success he will be acclaimed as one of the greatest of Empire-builders by those to whom the British Empire means power, privilege and prosperity for the Whites secured by the subjection, oppression and exploitation of the coloured peoples. The Indian people will not grudge him that glory. But they will long remember him as one who, by his disservice to their country, brought home to them, as it was never brought home to them before, that no nation has won its freedom even as a measure of justice, not to speak of a gift, from another and that, therefore, India to be free must help herself.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH SYRIA?

BY G. K. N.

The contest between the Arabs of Syria and the greatest military power in Europe can have but one ending. France emerging crippled from the war is simultaneously engaged in serious conflict in Morocco. But her resources will suffice and her determination will enable her to get the better of the Syrian Arabs. As a subject people we have our sympathies with the Syrians and are perhaps constitutionally incapable of a detached verdict. It is, therefore, very interesting to study the views of American authorities who have no unreasoning affection for Syria and no marked antipathy to France.

An Act of Perfidy.

The sum of Syrian grievance comes to this that France is colonising not mandating Syria. If they had their own choice the Syrians would have the United States first and Great Britain in the second place as the mandatory power. This reflects general Syrian opinion according to Mr. Wright who has instituted searching inquiries for "Current History". The British have set apart Palestine as the national Home for the Jews, thus dividing the territory between the French and the British mandates. The measure is looked upon as an act of perfidy by the Arabs both of Syria and Palestine. The Arabs are sore over France's handing back Cilicia to Turkey in accordance with the Franklin-Buillon Treaty of 1921. Recognition of Turkish as the official language equally with the French and Arabic in the province of Alexandretta is made a grievance. The division of Syria into four provinces, Syria Proper, the Great Lebanon, Alouit and Jabal Druse is the result of a "divide and rule" policy. France is accused of arming the Christian populations of Lebanon and of encouraging volunteers against the Druses. The other counts in the heavy indictment may be abbreviated. They wear quite a family likeness to most of our own Nationalist grievances. And if the American observer is to be credited France suffers by comparison with the British. It must at the same time be taken into account that Syria is not a subject country.

The Indictment.

The French, we are told, suppress newspapers representative of Arab nationalism, ban those published abroad and jail or exile their opponents without regular trial. The Syrian hold that in matters economic the French attitude is that of the dog in the manger. There are many works of public utility awaiting immediate handling. The French have the men but not the money. They, therefore, keep the province backward instead of allowing foreigners to develop it. A very grave indictment is brought against the morals of the mandatory power. The French are immoral and corrupt; their system is expensive and unsympathetic, leading to frequent perpetration of injustice and even cruelty. A great sympathiser of France stated that it was the French in Syria who were bringing France discredit. One could not cite Syrians as paragons of social impeccability. They do not plume themselves upon their continence. But low as their standard is, the Syrians were shocked by the flaunting vice of these Europeans. The prevalence of *bakshis* which is only a synonym for unblushing bribery may be universal in the East. The Arabs are no exception; but then the French have not resisted many temptations to illegal gratification. Both the educated Syrians and Christian missionaries cite flagrant examples of the French succumbing. While the language of the Government in Iraq is Arabic, the French maintain a dual record in French and Arabic. The French officials refuse to study Arabic. The swarms of interpreters, therefore, in every office are a serious charge on the administration and they tend to defer dispensation of justice and retard progress. The French indifference to the native tongue renders them incapable to understand the Arab psychology.

Repression and Excesses.

Sedition is treated with unusual severity and even suspects are flogged and at times put to torture to exact confession. Discrimination in law courts, discrimination against the natives in the granting of contracts and concessions, and in the receiving of customs dues aggravate discontent. Religious partiality to the Catholics and the Maronites has intensified acerbity. The bombardment of Damascus is compared to the destruction of Louvain by the Germans. The educated Syrian Christians have been reared to regard France as the centre to which all civilization gravitates and the fount from which culture issues. They enjoyed certain prerogatives under the international guardianship set up in 1860. They fondly expected that the mandatory power, France, would continue them. These Christians of Lebanon seem to hold themselves aloof. They scarcely count themselves Arabs. They would not be absorbed in any Syrian national State and want Lebanon to be constituted a home for the Christians of the East. The Christians form a sixth of the population of the whole mandated territory, and only one half of the great Lebanon.

The impartial observers are not blind to the faults of the native Arabs. In the first place they expected the impossible from France. When baulked of unfounded hopes they refused co-operation. They likewise refused to remove their age-long corruptibility and would not cultivate a sense of individual responsibility. Religious feuds lent a sharp edge to business rivalries and civil hostilities. The Syrians always placed personal advancement above patriotism. This made political organisation impossible. A section of the French press has repeated gibes against the Syrian committee in Cairo and is seldom without a thrust at the British Government, hinting at British machinations in the Syrian revolt. Nevertheless, the French officials in Syria themselves make no such allegations against the British. The agrarian problem is not without its insoluble difficulties. The native leaders batten on 'bakshis'. The land system is archaic. The agriculturist is a hopeless serf. The common man cannot unite with his brother to control the avaricious leader. The difficulties of France in the circumstances are formidable. Attempts at a strong just administration extirpating abuses earn the charge that France is colonising and not mandating. The only foreign institution the Arabs regard as disinterestedly useful is the American University at Beirut. Few of the intellectuals aim at complete independence in the mandated territory. Some of the Lebanon Christians are for continuance of the mandate of their province. They would rather see Damascus under the British mandate as joined on to Transjordania. The great mass, however, would resent the separation of Syria proper from the Lebanon, France has still men both capable and honest and there is no place where they can be employed with greater advantage to herself than in Syria.

THEIR PROPAGANDA.

Do we in India realize what a systematic effort is being made in England by vested interests who live by the exploitation of this country to damn us in the eyes of the whole world by picturing this country, its manners and morals, its youth and its aspirations in the vilest garb possible? A proud and sensitive nation as we Indians are we do not care to notice this purposeful defamation but I think it is a mistake. Rudyard Kipling began this vilification. A long time intervened before any other Anglo-Indian writer could excel him. But P. C. Wren in his attacks on us as in his "Dew and Mildew" evidently hopes to do so The latest recruit in the propaganda against Indians is a writer who scribbles stories full of venom against Indians under the nom-de-plume of "Afgan".

His latest is "Best Indian Chutney (sweetened)". He gives his readers "Some Eastern Vignettes". He draws the picture of a young non-co-operator who obtained a job as Vice-President of a Congress Committee in the Punjab on Rs. 150 a month! "He never opened his books. Where was the need? There were no longer examinations to prepare for. . . . No Indian youth reads his books for the sake of improvement or for the information they contain. It would be as foreign to his nature to read for the sake of improvement as it would be for him to do a favour without expecting a double favour in return."

After reading this sweeping and bigoted condemnation of our youth, we must not be astonished, even if we feel the insult keenly, to read the following description of a Muslim Pir. A young woman goes to a Pir and implores him, "lend me thy prayers Pir Saheb, that I may have a son". The author follows with the nauseating comment that "it was long since any woman had come to the Pir with a request of this nature. He was growing old and ill-favoured, and women take such requests to shrines where the Pir is a young man and lusty". I wish my Muslim friends would not allow such abominable attacks on their religious heads to go unchallenged.

TRIFLES.

It is necessary, very necessary in these days to search for laughter and force a "merry laugh", although I don't know that it is "a purse well-lined". What with these protest meetings following each other in languid succession at each of which we bewail the Back Bay Scandal, I am quite sure the people of this Presidency have reminders enough that their purses will not have a chance to be well-lined for a long time to come. But I am glad to note that every public body in this city of any importance and consideration is determined to brave the calamity. "Everyone must do his bit and be prompt about it" as the boy said when he gobbled up the *laddu* before the others.

* * *

And who should set this example in financial prudence and retrenchment than those in whose learned care is the promotion of Higher Culture in this city! Our Pundits of the Bombay University have been the first in the field of retrenchment.

* * *

Now you and I have a habit of talking about retrenchment *on* paper. Then we forget about it. But our University authorities have effected retrenchment *in* paper. No longer are candidates for the Bombay University examinations allowed to write only on *one* side in the answer books supplied to them. They must now write on both sides and save paper. I have yet to hear that there is any retrenchment in the fees muleted from them.

* * *

Boy: "Father, what is a Polyglot?"

Father: "Sonny, your father had to leave school and go to work long before he ever got as far as Geometry".

WAYFARER.

How would English public opinion tolerate a description of its social and religious life by a foreigner who had merely taken the "Police News" and the Divorce Court Proceedings and a recent utterance by the Countess Cathcart as his sources of information?

L. G. K.

Notes of the Day.

"Alexander II."

It is a pity there exists still a type of Indian who thinks it a great thing to use what is facetiously called by hostile critics of Eastern ways "Oriental hyperbole". Sardar Bomanjee Dalal may be disposed to feel particularly grateful to Sir Alexander Muddiman. The public need have no quarrel with him on that account. But it is bound to object to the ludicrous length which his flattery can reach when at the banquet to which he entertained the Home Member he referred to him, not only as a shrewd political strategist, but as "the second Alexander who had passed victoriously from the wilds of Bihar, through the swamp and mud flats of Calcutta to the Imperial Capital." We wonder how the guests from Bihar and Bengal who were at the festive board at Sardar Dalal's invitation took this uncomplimentary language in regard to their provinces. And then Sardar Dalal proceeded to observe about Alexander II that "the work that he has done is held in honour in the first city in India itself." There will be in fact considerable doubt amongst Indians everywhere about the value of this work!

Sonorous Encouragement.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the Punjab, is a master of the sonorous platitudes. We are not sure if amongst the "Heaven-borns" there is any other official who can compete with him for supremacy in this art. Presiding at the annual prize-giving ceremony of the Government College, Lahore, he rose to his sonorous and platitudinous best. He told the young men "At your age hope beats high, life seems full of infinite possibilities." He encouraged them. "If there are rocks and shoals ahead, yet there are beacons fixed for your guidence." He did not tell them what the beacons are in the Punjab. Perhaps they are the beacons of communal over-consciousness which the State does not care to destroy. But let not the young men be afraid. "If wind and wave beat upon you," Sir Malcolm tells them, "you should have learnt here a store of seamanship which will help you in the direst hour to carry you forward with confidence and with courage to the haven you seek." It is all so pleasant to the ear, so smooth and refreshing. But what is the haven the young men are seeking? Which kind of haven should they seek? Of that the address gives no indication.

Ignored and Neglected.

We wish Congress workers all over the country realised the truth of Mrs. Naidu's observation that the real India which was to be found in the villages was ignored and neglected by political leaders. She asserted very rightly that this real India was an untapped reservoir of energy and she warned the young men of to-day that it was a mistake not to have faith in themselves. If only they had faith in themselves they would go and tap this reservoir and bring Swaraj within sight by India's own efforts. Our Congress Committees ought to take this advice to heart. They are the bodies through which our youth are anxious to work and if they remain supine and lethargic, what wonder it is that youth should feel a sense of hesitation in shouldering the burden of rural propaganda and constructive work without well-organised support behind their activity. Bengal has recently given a good lead in such work of rural reconstruction and has bands of young men devoted to work in villages under the supervision of men like Dr. P. C. Ray. This is the kind of work which must be imitated in this Presidency.

Evasive and Insulting.

Mr. B. Das put a very pertinent question to Sir B. N. Mitra when he wanted to know from the Member-in-Charge of the Industries Department whether in connection with the representation of employers' and workers' interests at the eighth and ninth Labour Conferences to be held in Geneva any nominations had been received by Government from the Indian Commercial Chambers. If they were, Mr. Das wanted to know whether they were taken into consideration in composing the personnel of the Indian delegation. The Government of India, through their spokesman, Sir B. N. Mitra, shirked a straightforward answer to this question. Mr. B. Das was treated instead to a long rigmarole about how under Article 399 of the Treaty of Versailles Government were compelled to nominate representatives, "in agreement with industrial organisations". A superfluous piece of information in the reply was that their choice had fallen on Sir Arthur Froom. They considered him the only nominee possible and the British shipping industry in India will be naturally satisfied. But the question whether *Indian* commercial interests were consulted remains unanswered. Insult was sought to be added to injury by asking the representative of the largest Indian shipping concern, Mr. Narottam, to accompany Sir Arthur Froom as his adviser!

In A Good Cause.

The Beggar's Camp at Dharavi ought to attract notice of all social workers and the generosity of our philanthropists. The Bombay Helpless Beggar's Relief Committee has begun some excellent constructive work in the solution of the beggar problem in this city by the erection of the Beggar's Camp at Rowli Hill, Dharavi. The Improvement Trust authorities have done the right thing in helping the Committee to extend its activities by allowing it the use of a piece of land adjoining the Camp on the same generous terms as for the land the Camp now occupies. If we have similar shelters for beggars in some selected parts of the city, where it would be made compulsory for them to go instead of crowding the approaches to temples, markets and other public places and using the streets as their homes; the health of the city would improve considerably. We hope such shelters, with the help and co-operation of Welfare Associations and the State, will in time provide the means to the inmates of learning some useful occupation.

"I HAVE DONE MY BEST"

VICEROY'S SWAN SONG.

SIGNIFICANCE OF REFORMS.

THEY GIVE GUARANTEE OF PARLIAMENT.

JUSTIFICATION OF SPECIAL POWERS.

LORD READING'S REGRETFUL FAREWELL.

DELHI, Mar. 25.

Long before the House was filled the public galleries were packed to overflowing to hear the farewell address of Lord Reading on the eve of his departure from the scene of his five years of most strenuous labours. The Ladies' Gallery was particularly full, and its occupants heightened the impressiveness of the scene with their glowing colours and varied dresses.

Distinguished among the visitors were Sir Shadi Lal, Sir Mahamed Shafi and Sir T. Vijiyaragavachariar.

At ten minutes to eleven, the booming of guns indicated that the Viceroy had left Viceregal Lodge in State. Members of the House who were hitherto chatting on the floor of the House took their seats awaiting the Viceroy's arrival. Excluding the Swarajists, the attendance was full, and the Viceroy was listened to with rapt attention.

Government benches were occupied by Executive Councillors, Secretaries and official Members in uniform. In front of them sat members of the Council of State. Members of the Assembly with some notable exceptions were seated on benches behind those reserved for members of the Upper House.

Over 100 members of both the Houses were present.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading arrived at eleven and took her seat in the Viceregal Box at 11|5. The Viceroy entered in procession and delivered his speech.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy's speech was really in the nature of a farewell utterance and contained no announcement. It took 25 minutes to deliver. The sands of his office were, he said, running out, and he was leaving the historic city and wonderful India. To-day the true perspective of five years' work was not possible, but the historian would write that the foundations of the Reformed Constitution were well and truly laid. Although during his Viceroyalty he had been associated with five Prime Ministers and four Secretaries of State, the policy of his Majesty's Government had remained stable and definite, nor would it change with the change in Viceroyalty. The goal was the progressive realization of self-government subject to the fulfilment of conditions by India which he hoped political leaders would keep in view. There were several difficulties in the way and he hoped the momentous problem of communal differences would be solved by Indian patriotism and intelligence.

As regards the earlier appointment of a Royal Commission, the Government's position was still misunderstood and misinterpreted. He never wanted the abject surrender of any political party or section. He earnestly trusted his successor would be more fortunate in having a clear and unambiguous expression of goodwill. As he looked back five years, and compared the condition to-day he found peace in the Frontier, no internal disturbance, law and order vindicated, finances stabilised, trade and commerce growing, and the Muslim population's feeling over the Turks assuaged.

Concluding, the Viceroy referred to her Excellency's work for women and children of India, and concluded with touching words of farewell.—A. P.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his farewell address to both the Houses of the Legislature on Thursday said:—

I have come to address you for the last time to bid you a very regretful farewell. The session is almost at its end. In a few days I shall say good-bye to this historic city, to wonderful India and to the responsible position I have held during the last five years. The period of the Viceroyalty is but a very brief span in the life of India yet these last five years have, I believe, a significance which may not be fully appreciated until events have fallen with the lapse of time into their true perspective and the relative importance attributable to incidents that have loomed large on our horizon has been duly weighed and recorded. It may, and I hope will, be chronicled by the historian that the foundation of responsible Self-Government in India was well and truly laid during this period although it may be that some who were actively engaged in the operation chafed at what they regarded as the slow rate of progress and grumbled because they were not permitted to place the crowning dome on the edifice before the base had been made capable of supporting

During these years since the inauguration of the Reforms we have travelled together for you are aware that the Governor-General is a component part of this legislature—along new and hitherto untrodden paths often hindered by obstacle and beset with difficulties, and in the earlier days not infrequently within the sound of raging tempests without. We have not always been in agreement. Indeed this was surely to be expected. Sometimes there have been sharp conflicts. Occasionally, I have felt bound to exercise the special powers vested in the Governor-General. However, strongly some may have criticised these actions, I feel sure you will not have doubted that they were dictated solely by my conception of the solemn duties entrusted to me.

I have myself never failed to recognise that the differences between myself or my Government and the members of the Assembly have arisen from honest divergencies of opinion, mainly as to the methods to be pursued and as to the time of advance in the constitutional domain. There has been no difference in purpose. We have striven to attain the same end, the prosperity and happiness of India. The sands of my office are running out and I do not wish to dwell unduly, to-day, on our points of difference. Rather would I concentrate upon our points of agreement which have been far more numerous and have led to results of greater importance than are perhaps always acknowledged in the turmoil of political controversy and agitation.

HIS SPECIAL MANDATE.

I came to India with a special mandate to guide the working of the reforms in which I took keen personal interest. During the whole period of my office my labours have been largely devoted to carrying out of this policy, and my energies have been to a great extent concentrated on this question. Many problems of commerce and industry, of finance and economics of railway development, tariffs and other subjects of vast importance to India, have also engaged my attention. I have had opportunities of surveying these fields of activities. My purpose to-day is to refer very briefly to a different sphere of activity of wide importance to India and of special interest to the legislatures.

As I am addressing you for the last time when the reins of my office are about to be transferred to my successor I shall make but few observations on the political situation.

I have striven throughout to place my views clearly before you in order to remove possible misconceptions regarding the objects I had in my mind and to acquaint you with the course along which I desired to steer the ship of the State. To-day, I shall refer only to a few aspects of the political problems. Although much attention is constantly devoted in India to political and constitutional changes, I am often inclined to think that the great importance attributed to the Reforms in England at the time of their inauguration and subsequently is not sufficiently realised in India. The Reforms initiated in the first place a new departure in the relations between England and India. They put India on the road to the realisation of more complete unity and higher national self-expression.

HIS MAJESTY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, arrived in India with a special message of sympathy and encouragement from His Majesty to inaugurate the new legislatures and, in His Majesty's charge to me as Viceroy and Governor-General a month later, the following special instructions regarding the working of the reformed constitution were embodied. "For above all things it is our will and pleasure that the plans laid by our Parliament for the progressive realisation of responsible Government in British India, as an integral part of our Empire, may come to fruition to the end that British India may attain its due place among our Dominions."

The execution of these instructions has been a solemn obligation upon me during these five years with full cognizance of the importance and implications of this policy. I have omitted no step which was likely, in my view, to conduce to its successful realisation. In my efforts I have had the support and encouragement of His Majesty's Government and, though I have been associated with five Prime Ministers and four Secretaries of State for India, during my term of office, there has at no time during that period been any change in the main stream of this policy. There has been no desire to divert it from its channel or to alter its course. The goal of British policy remains to-day, subject to the fulfilment of the essential conditions by India, what it was when I assumed my office.

DEFINITE AND STABLE POLICY.

I have recalled these considerations to you in order to emphasise that the policy of His Majesty's Government is definite and stable. It has not changed with successive governments in this respect. It will not change with successive Viceroys. For my distinguished successor Lord Irwin, prior to his departure, stated that it would be his endeavour to forward wholeheartedly the advancement of India towards full self-government on constitutional lines.

Nevertheless, looked at merely from the Indian point of view, the great significance of the Reforms is still at times misunderstood or underrated. Yet they give what India never had before, a guarantee of Parliament for her political progress. They open the door to the attainment of a new opportunity not offered before to enter into more intimate relations with England and the Empire, and enable India gradually to build up her own responsible institutions

(Continued on next page)

ITALIAN MURDER.

END OF MATTEOTI TRIAL.

DUMINI AND TWO OTHERS SENT TO JAIL.

LONDON, March 24.

Chieti.—The trial of the five men for the murder of the Socialist Deputy, Matteoti, has resulted in three of the accused, Dumini, Volpi and Poverono, being sentenced to six years' imprisonment each, and also debarred for life from holding any public office. They have also been ordered to pay costs of the prosecution.

Two others, Malacria and Viola have been acquitted.

The three men sentenced will benefit by the remission of four years in the length of their sentences.—Reuter.

CONSIDERABLE REMISSIONS.

LONDON, March 25.

Rome.—In addition to the remission of four years by amnesty a further reduction has been made in respect of the period during which the convicted men in the Matteotti case awaited trial. Hence three men sentenced in the Matteoti trial will be released within three months.—Reuter.

CHINESE SPLIT.

CHIANG'S DECISION TO OUST RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, March 25.

Another version of the events at Canton is given by Reuter's Shanghai correspondent who states that the split has occurred between the Red Generalissimo Chiang Kaishek and the Chinese and the Russian Communists who are striving to oust Chiang. The latter has arrested a number of strike leaders and also several Russian instructors of the Whampao Cadet School. It is stated that Chiang has decided to drive out all Russian Communists from Canton.—Reuter.

CHINESE GENERAL'S COUP.

LONDON, March 25.

Peking.—Official telegrams state that General Chiang Kaishek has carried out the *coup de tat* at Canton and has imprisoned the Chinese and the Russian Communists.—Reuter.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

BRANCHES IN ALEXANDRIA AND MOMBASA.

LONDON, March 24.

Tokio.—With the object of facilitating the Japanese commercial development in Africa the Yokohama Specie Bank is planning to establish branches in Alexandria and Mombasa. The former will probably be opened in April and the latter will be postponed, pending the return of inspectors who are investigating into the conditions in Kenya.—Reuter's Special.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

BRITAIN'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

LONDON, March 24.

A lucid exposition of Britain's position in respect of inter-Allied debts was made by Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Philip Snowden, who initiated the debate on the subject. Mr. Churchill emphasised that Britain was endeavouring, as far as possible, to give effect to the principle of Balfour Note, while considering the capacity of individual debtors to pay, as also what was fair towards the debtors, who had genuinely tried to meet their obligations. He emphasised that the Italian debt settlement contained no political consideration, except that of Anglo-Italian friendship.

He dwelt on the extraordinary situation which would arise when other Powers had funded their debts in which the wealthy and prosperous United States would be receiving from war-stricken Europe at least sixty per cent. of the total of the probable reparations payments from Germany. He hoped there would be a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the French debt, where by we would receive 12½ million sterling a year. Italy would be paying four million sterling a year, and he estimated two millions might be received from the minor Powers. Germany might reasonably be expected to pay us 15 millions, making a total of 33 millions sterling a year, as against 38 millions, which we would shortly be paying to America. Perhaps Russia would some day fill the gap between our receipts and payments.—Reuter.

FATAL FLYING ACCIDENT.

LONDON, March 24.

The sixth fatal flying accident during the last three months has occurred at Tsuchiura when two naval bombers collided in the mid-air and crashed. Two have been killed.—Reuter's Special.

LIVERPOUL SPRING CUP.

LONDON, March 25.

The Liverpool Spring Cup has resulted as follows:—

PALMABAY (7 to 1) ...	1
SKYSAIL (100 to 8)	2
CANUSA (8 to 1)	3

Ten ran. Won by one length. One and a half lengths separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

STEAMER DISASTER.

104 PERSON KILLED.

LOSS OF BRAZILIAN VESSEL.

LONDON, March 24.

Manao.—104 fatalities have occurred as a result of the loss of the Brazilian steamer, Paes de Carvalho, which was destroyed by fire and sunk near Coury.—Reuter.

AN UNPARALLELED DISASTER

A SMOKER RESPONSIBLE.

LONDON, March 24.

Rio de Janeiro.—It is now believed that the death roll in the "Paes De Carvalho" steamer disaster is 38. This is probably an unparalleled disaster considering that it occurred 1,500 miles inland. The origin of the disaster is ascribed to the fact that a smoker in the third class cabin accidently set a mattress on fire which he tried to throw overboard but flames caught tins of petrol and subsequently reached a quantity of power which exploded the wrecking steamer.

Later—The latest report says that 80 passengers, the Captain of the steamer and two officers have perished and 78 passengers and 7 crew have been rescued.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAY.

£6,500,000 PROFIT FOR 1925-26.

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Johnston, Lord Winterton said that the net profit of the Indian State Railways for 1925-26 was now estimated at about £6,500,000. The contribution to the general revenue was about four millions sterling.

SLAVE DHOWS.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Sir A. Chamberlain said that no slave *dhows* had been captured by His Majesty's ships in the Red Sea since 1922 nor, as far as he was aware, by warships of any other Power.

BRITAIN AND OPIUM AGREEMENT.

Replying to Viscount Sandon, Sir A. Chamberlain said that British ratification of the Opium Agreement and Convention, signed at Geneva, had been deposited with the League of Nations on 17th February. As far as Government were aware, no foreign Power had yet ratified the Agreement or Convention. He pointed out that the Convention would not come into force until it had been ratified by ten Powers and the Agreement would not be enforced till the League had received ratifications of two Powers.—Reuter.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

PROF. CANNAN'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, March 24.

Professor Edwin Cannan of the London School of Economics gave evidence before the Indian Currency Commission to-day.—Reuter.

THE COAL CONFERENCE.

CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE OF GOVT.

LONDON, March 24.

The Coal Conference, at Downing Street, lasted just over two hours. Mr. Baldwin explained that conclusions of the Commission did not accord entirely with the Government's views, and Government was opposed to some of the recommendations. Nevertheless in face of the unanimous report and for the sake of a general settlement, Government was prepared to undertake measures to give effect to the recommendations provided owners and miners agreed to carry on the industry on the basis of those recommendations. The Premier appealed to both the parties to consider the Government's position and to consult their friends before, in any way, committing themselves.

Mr. Baldwin emphasised that the subsidy must be ended on the 30th of April, but if the owners and miners reached an agreement by the 1st of May, the Government would consider temporary assistance of the worst districts.—Reuter.

PROPERTY OF EX-RULERS.

QUESTION OF CONFISCATION WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

LONDON, March 24.

Berlin.—According to the provisional official figures, twelve and a half million people have signed the demand for a plebiscite whether the property of ex-rulers should be confiscated without compensation. Fifty per cent. of the total electorate or about twenty millions must vote for a plebiscite, but it is doubtful whether this figure will be reached. Consequently the ex-Kaiser and his colleagues have no need to be particularly alarmed.—Reuter's Special.

BIG FIRE IN WILTSHIRE.

LONDON, March 24.

The tenth big mansion fire during the last four months occurred early this morning at Sopworth House in Wiltshire, the residence of Colonel the Hon. Algernon Stanley, brother of Lord Derby. The occupants escaped with difficulty. The damage is estimated at many thousands sterling.—Reuter.

A GREAT BLUNDER.

MR. JINNAH'S OPINION ON WALK-OUT.

SUGGESTIONS FOR UNITED PARTY

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

The "Pioneer" has arranged for exclusive impressions of the session of the Legislative Assembly which has just concluded and a forecast of their future activities from the leaders of the Independent Party, and non-official European party.

Mr. Jinnah declared that the Cawnpore programme of the Swaraj Party was not only thoroughly impractical but positively suicidal to the best national interest. The walk-out was the greatest blunder whether as a demonstration or as an electioneering cry. Mr. Jinnah went on to say, "Under the present conditions which prevail in India if resposible political leaders and commercial and landed magnates will allow the country to drift and fail to organise a solid national party the hands of clock in India will be set back. The first and foremost item in the programme of the Swaraj Party is they would refuse to work the present constitution. The only result of that programme, if they are returned in a majority, would be to close down the various legislatures.

THROWING OUT THE BUDGET.

The second item on which we fundamentally differ is throwing out of the budget, lock, stock and barrel. Here again if the representatives of the people were to be committed in advance to pursue their policy it would mean the abandonment of certain powers which undoubtedly are given under the present constitution and which if exercised must result in a good many modifications in the budget proposals in the Finance Bill. In my opinion, therefore, the only policy and programme which is open to Nationalists under the present circumstances is to utilise the present constitution however unsatisfactory and at the same time organise political opinion in the country by an intensive propaganda which will go to make the electorates stable and efficient so that they may be able to express their will upon broad issues in a definite and clear manner which must constitute a mandate to the representatives of the people.

Mr. Jinnah considered direct action of civil disobedience as futile.

Referring to Lord Reading's description of the Assembly as a mirror reflecting public opinion he asked whether they were to break that mirror and to abandon the field to the enemy. Therefore he appealed not only to various groups in the country but even to the Swarajists to reflect when there was time yet. If Government had announced an early appointment of the Royal Commission, Mr. Jinnah said, he was sure the verdict of the electors would be crushingly against the Swarajist and the Congress.

INDIAN NATIONALISTS' CONFERENCE

Interviewed by a representative of the "Pioneer" regarding the Indian Nationalists' Conference in Bombay Mr. Jinnah said:—I am entirely in favour of a strong and powerful Nationalist Party being formed to resist the machinations of the Swaraj Party whose sole hope is to exploit what they consider to be ignorance and inexperience of voters.

AN INTERESTING SESSION.

Sir Darcy Lindsay giving his impressions of the session said "taken as a whole the session has been one of much interest. But naturally the absention of the Swaraj Party materially affected the general discussions on the budget."

Criticising the Swarajist action Sir Darcy Lindsay thought it was an open secret that this move did not meet with the unanimous approval of the run and file of the Party and it was likely to have lost any of the effect it might have had on the electorate by the time the elections had come off. Negotiations between all the parties and Government led to a full measure of agreement on the delicate question of Indians in South Africa. The moderate attitude thereby added considerably to the dignity of Assembly's protest and has strengthened the hands of the Government of India in its negotiations with Union Government.

Sir Darcy Lindsay concluded by referring to Mr. Patel's explanation the next day of the walk out which restored the confidence which they always had in his conduct of the high office he held.—A.P.

EMDEN FIRING ECHO.

MADRAS, March 24.

The fateful visit of the German cruiser Emden to the coast of Madras was recalled yesterday by a cheque for a thousand rupees which was given to Chinniah, a constable in the City Police Force. Twelve years ago on the night of 22nd September, 1914, Chinniah's house was hit by shells fired from "Emden." His wife and his mother-in-law were seriously injured and had to be treated as in-patients at the General Hospital for three months. The constable applied for compensation and received the cheque yesterday.—F. P. I.

A Communique announces that an agreement has now been concluded with the Government of French Indo-China and it has been accordingly decided to discontinue public auctions of opium at Calcutta in future. Auctions already announced by the Bengal Government notification dated 30th November 1925 will not, therefore, be held. —A.P.

EGYPT AND INDIA.

FORTNIGHTLY AIR SERVICE.

PROPOSED STATION AT KARACHI.

(From Our Corresponding)

DELHI, March 24.

Some very important proposals were discussed by the Standing Finance Committee which met on March 23rd. The Committee agreed to the proposal of Sir Basil Blackett that a supplementary demand of two and a half lakhs should be presented to the Assembly for Archaeology. It was explained Low Government had intended to set aside Rs. fifty lakhs towards forming the nucleus of an Indian Archaeological Fund and had not included any recurring expenditure in the current budget. The supplementary demand for fifty lakhs was rejected by the Assembly. But it was only reasonable that the work of excavation and research should continue and it was proposed accordingly that a supplementary demand for two and a half lakhs should be made to the Assembly during the next session. No change was being made in the final budget figures on this account at present except that fifty lakhs intended to be disbursed in the current year would remain as part of the Government of India's balance.

RESIDENCE FOR LEGISLATORS.

The Committee next considered the question of additional residential accommodation for members of the Indian Legislature. It was stated that accommodation set apart for the residence for members of the Indian Legislature consisted of 21 quarters in Metcalfe House, 35 quarters in Western Hostel, and 30 bungalows at Queensway and Windsor Place. In addition 20 houses which were built as officers' quarters had been allotted to members for the current year. If, however, Government moved to the new city in the winter of 1926-27, these houses would not be available and it was for this reason that the Legislative Department had asked that at least this number of sets of quarters be constructed for the members by January 1927. The cost of the twenty bungalows required was estimated at Rs. 3½ lakhs the whole of which would constitute an excess over the project estimate chargeable to Capital. Investment could not but be regarded as a poor one from the Government standpoint since the occupants of the quarters would pay rent for about 2½ months in the year thus involving a loss to Government of some Rs. 1,200 per annum per quarter. On the other hand, private enterprise had up to now failed to construct hotel accommodation in Raisina and if the requisite number of residences were not built for them members would have to make their own arrangements to live in old Delhi and to transport themselves daily to the new capital.

QUARTERS FOR MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

There was as was evidenced from the resolutions of which a number of members recently gave notice, a strong feeling at least among members of the Assembly in favour of construction of additional quarters, and Government were willing to meet the apparent wishes of the Assembly to the extent proposed above if the Standing Finance Committee desired that they should do so. The Committee agreed to additional quarters being constructed, but drew attention to the importance of considering whether alterations in their design might not be desirable in the light of experience gained. The Committee also suggested that the question whether special financial facilities should not be afforded in order to expedite the provision of hotel accommodation in Imperial Delhi might be considered.

CAIRO-KARACHI AIR SERVICE.

The Committee next took up the question of a hangar and hutments at Karachi for the Cairo-Karachi aeroplane service. It was explained that His Majesty's Government in the Air Ministry had entered into an agreement with the Imperial Airways Limited for a fortnightly aeroplane service between Egypt and India subsidised by His Majesty's Government for carriage of mails, goods and passengers, and it was anticipated that flights would commence from 1st January 1927. The Air Ministry had enquired whether facilities required for the service in the shape of a hanger and hutments could be provided by the Government of India.

The Air Board had at present under consideration the question of the general policy which should be pursued in the development of aerial transportation and were about to recommend to the Government of India that they should take any active part in the furtherance of aerial development in order that India might not lag behind other countries in this sphere of progress. This question of general aerial development had still to be considered by Government but it had always been the accepted policy of the Government of India that aerodromes and their necessary equipment of hangers, quarters, godowns, lighting, telegraphic and meteorological facilities should be provided by the state, private users being required to pay landing and housing charges in return for services rendered. It was indeed, in the view of the Government of India, most undesirable that they should permit hangers and hutments required to be the property either of the Imperial Airways Limited or of His Majesty's Government. It was one of the duties of every country under the International Air Convention to make reasonable arrangements for the reception of aircraft visiting it; and facilities asked for amount to no more than such reasonable arrangements. As three-engined machines were to be used on this route this would necessitate the provision of a hanger of a minimum

(Continued on page 8.)

KASHELI BRIDGE.

ALLEGED HUGE LOSS TO CORPORATION.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT APPROVED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporataion continued discussion of the report of the Committee on the Kasheli Bridge, in connection with the Tansa Completion Works.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji had moved a proposition approving and adopting the report.

MR. NARIMAN'S ALLEGATIONS.

To this Mr. K. F. Nariman had moved an amendment that the officers concerned in the preparation of the design construction and completion of the Kasheli Bridge were to be blamed for inefficiency and neglect resulting in grave losses to the Corporation, in the following circumstances: (1) for not surveying and examining the old bridge, etc., (2) for undertaking the work of constructing the road-way which was entirely *ultra vires*, thus causing loss to the Corporation; (3) for selecting the site without taking proper bearings and doing work on mere guess-work; the original estimate of 4½ lakhs for strengthening the old bridge had jumped to 25, then 34, to 45 and 63 lakhs ultimately; (4) for entrusting to the contractors both the design and construction of the bridge; (5) for proceeding with the work without proper specifications; (6) for not asking for competition finders; (7) for not having a legal contract prepared and executed till the whole payment was made and (8) for not placing before the Corporation and the Committee the letter of protest from Mr. MacDonald Clark, wherein the executive was blamed for enormous expenditure.

For the above reasons he wanted the former resolution calling the executive as "unbusinesslike and irresponsible" to be adhered to; and wanted to refer the report back to the Committee to take disciplinary actions against the guilty officers, and wanted the Corporation to disapprove of the Commissioner's following threat and delete it from records: "If the Corporation fails to modify its resolution it alone can be blamed if in future its Executive are less energetic in performing their duties towards it and the city."

Mr. B. T. Desai after going into the history of the construction of the bridge said there could be no doubt that somebody had bungled in the matter. They were confronted with the argument that since bridges had to be built, they must be built hap-hazard. Was it not the duty of the executive to go into all facts before building the bridge, he asked. There was absolute negligence on the part of officers and it amounted to criminal negligence of the interests of the Corporation.

COMMISSIONER'S ALLEGED INSUBORDINATION.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said the Commissioner's threat to the Corporation was most unfortunate. He asked the Corporation to assert their dignity and show to the Commissioner and his subordinates that they were the servants and the Corporation was their master and the Corporation should assert its sovereignty. Their servants should not be insubordinate to the Corporation and once that was done all discipline would disappear. The Corporation should show that it was not subservient to the Commissioner, and he was sorry the Commissioner should have written to them in this way.

The President said it was not at all right to say that the Corporation was subservient to the Commissioner as it would be derogatory to their dignity.

Dr. Viegas said he was glad that the President wanted to uphold the dignity and sovereignty of the Corporation.

Dr. Jethalal Vorah said it was no use white-washing their officers and he wanted the matter to be referred to a new Committee with wathority to consult experts and he moved amendment accordingly.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar said there was absolute waste of public money.

MR. J. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment recording the report and reiterating the Corporation's resolution of August 15, 1924. He said at this time of the day it was no use appointing a new committee, and going into the whole question. He feared, however, that the Committee had not done their work properly, as the Standing Committee had done. It was a case of the half being better than the whole. The futility of the Committee was demonstrated by the fact that the Committee accepted things and then ran away from the conclusions which were deducible from its own findings. The Standing Committee had come to the right conclusion in the matter that the magnitude of the work required careful estimate to be made. The Back Bay estimate grew from 4 crores into 11 crores, while those of the Corporation jumped from 4½ lakhs to 60 lakhs, and in this way the Back Bay scheme had the advantage over them. He was surprised that Mr. MacDonald Clarke who was throughout opposed to the estimate at once changed his front and said he was satisfied with everything as soon as he was appointed on a salary of Rs. 3,600 per month. He was very much surprised at this sudden acquiescence of Mr. Clarke and the greatest charge that could be laid against the Commissioner and his officers was that they did not at all care what happened to the Corporation if their calculations went wrong. The Committee had stultified itself by not agreeing to the original resolution of the Corporation and the report of the Standing Committee. The Commissioner had threatened the speaker to make him eat his own words after the resolution was passed by the Corporation, but he (Mr. Jamnadas) repeated what he had then stated and said that the work was carried on in an utterly unbusinesslike way without caring for the consequences.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe supported the amendment.

COMMISSIONER REPUDIATES ALLEGATIONS.

The Commissioner asked how many members of the Corporation had read all the papers—perhaps Mr. Jamnadas had, but not Messrs. Nariman and Desai who had been slinging mud at him, as they always did and then ran away when they were told a few truths. He complained that both Mr. Desai and Mr. Nariman had made wrong statements, and asked Mr. Nariman to tell the Corporation when the first pier was fixed. The first pier, he would inform Mr. Nariman was fixed about October 30, 1923, and the river had been survey up and down and its bed bored and they were in a position to state within a couple of weeks what the actual cost of the bridge was likely to be. Bearings were taken at every depth, before the first pier was fixed, and they were placed before the Committee. He repeated that Mr. Nariman was not right in saying that no bearings were taken before the construction began.

Mr. Nariman: Bearings were not taken before designing and constructing the bridge.

The President: Bearings were taken before the first pier was built.

Mr. Nariman: No bearings were taken before designing.

The President: It was absolutely incorrect to say that no bearings were taken before the construction.

Mr. Jamnadas. That made a difference of 18 lakhs, Sir.

The Commissioner said bearings were taken and it was made clear to the Corporation and Mr. Nariman had voted for the proposition in the Committee.

Mr. Nariman: I did not. I left the Committee in disgust and the Commissioner is misrepresenting facts.

The President asked Mr. Nariman not to interrupt the speaker.

The Commissioner said the Corporation had passed the estimates for the road, and it was not at all illegal on his part to have constructed the road. About the design of the bridge, he said, it was submitted by the contractors to the Corporation and accepted by them. There was no loss on the bridge, and the Committee had proved that. Not a pie was lost; on the other hand there was substantial gain. He repudiated the suggestion of Dr. Viegas that he was insubordinate to the Corporation. There was no such intention on his part whatever and he asked the Corporation to disabuse their minds of it. He recognised the sovereignty of the Corporation, and his subordination to it.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot supported Dr. Dadachanji, and said they were not justified in saying that the Commissioner was unbusinesslike and irresponsible.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said as usual the Commissioner had abused his opponents since his case was weak. The report showed that the Commissioner's statement contained many inaccuracies.

Dr. Dadachanji said the city had not at all lost through the transaction.

Mr. Jamnadas' amendment was put to vote and was defeated only 22 voting for it and 35 against. The original proposition was passed, other amendments being rejected. The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT SERVICE.

REVISED REGULATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

The revised regulations for the employment of reservists in the Mechanical Transport Service of the Indian Army have recently been issued. These divide the reservists into two categories, category "A" consisting of those who are willing to do one month's continuous training in peace time every year and category B consisting of those who are willing to do one day's training every three months. The conditions of service for the former are as follows:—

(1) Possession of a good character and of a civil motor driving license and ability in military driving test.

Previous military service is not a necessary qualification but men belonging to trans-frontier tribes are not eligible for enrolment.

(2) The period of service in the reserve will be four years.

(3) All enrolments will be in the rank of a Sepoy.

(4) No one will be permitted to remain in the reserve after attaining his 40th year.

The rates of pay will be as follows:—

(a) When not called up for service or training, Rs. 7 per month.

(b) When undergoing training or in actual military service, full pay of a Sepoy (Rs. 16 per month) and Corps pay according to qualifications.

When undergoing training or in actual military service reservists will receive free rations and other concessions admissible to mechanical transport drivers serving with the colours.

The conditions of service for category B are the same as those mentioned above except that when undergoing training, a reservist of class B will get full pay of a Sepoy for each day's training in addition to the reserve pay of Rs. 7 a month.

Applications for enrolment must be sent to either

O. C. No. 12 (Ind) M T Company, Bombay or O. C. No. 8 (Ind) M T Company, Belgaum. These officers will furnish further particulars if necessary.

Major-General T H. Symons, C.S.I., I.M.S., and Mrs. Symons left Madras on the afternoon of March 25 for Mangalore en route to Delhi. They were seen off at the station by a large and distinguished gathering. Major General Symons will take charge of his office as Director-General of the Indian Medical Service early in the first week of April from the Hon'ble Major General Sir Charles McWatt who is proceeding home on leave.

EGYPT AND INDIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

span of 85 while hutments would comprise only such as were essential for offices, customs purposes and temporary storage for goods. The estimated cost of hanger and hutments was Rs. 1 lakh. The intention was that housing charges should ultimately be levied for the accommodation provided but whether these charges which would fall upon His Majesty's Government and not upon the Imperial Airways Limited should be levied in the early stages of the scheme would be a matter for further consideration.

The Government of India believed that this scheme, to which His Majesty's Government were giving large financial assistance, would be of great benefit to India and they recommended that the facilities asked for should be provided. It had unfortunately been impossible to make any provision in the budget estimates for 1926-27, and the Government of India intended to approach the Legislative Assembly for a supplementary grant of the amount required; namely, Rs. 1 lakh. They had in the meantime suggested to His Majesty's Government that the cost should be borne by the Air Ministry and had agreed to the Government of India refunding the cost when they obtained the necessary funds from the Legislative Assembly. The Committee agreed but expressed regret that the matter had not been laid before them earlier so as to admit the necessary budget provision being made.

PRINTING OF CURRENCY NOTES.

The Committee lastly took up the question of the establishment of a press at Nasik road for the printing of currency notes and agreed to a supplementary grant of Rs. 4,80,000 under the head "Currency, (capital outlay charged to revenue)" to be placed before the Assembly during the Simla session. It was stated that in order to admit of their making arrangements for the substitution of their own notes for treasury notes, the Bank of England recently proposed that their agreement with the Government of India for the supply of currency note form might, if it did not in any way inconvenience the latter, be terminated earlier than the due date of expiry in June 1929. The possibility of the manufacture of currency notes being undertaken by Government in this country had been examined and the Government of India felt confident that they could undertake this work with every hope of success. They had, therefore, agreed to the termination of their agreement with the Bank of England in January 1928, subject to the proviso that the Secretary of State should not finally commit them until arrangements for the manufacture of notes had sufficiently progressed. It was accordingly proposed to set up a separate press at Nasik Road for printing currency notes which would be self-contained and quite separate from the existing Security Printing Press there. As the time between now and January 1928 was short it was considered essential that the required arrangements should be taken in hand at once. The necessary plans of the building could be prepared. It was estimated that the building, machinery stores and establishment would cost about Rs. 480,000 in 1926-27 and Rs. 15,00,000 in 1927-28.

As the scheme was decided upon too late for the inclusion of the requisite provision in the budget for 1926-27 the Standing Finance Committee was now requested to concur in the presentation to the Legislative Assembly of a supplementary grant for Rs. 480,000. A point was raised as to the possibility of charging that part of expenditure which was in respect of buildings to borrowed funds. The Chairman stated that this raised the general question of policy in regard to borrowing for expenditure on buildings for administrative purposes of all kinds as to which the attitude of Government had been fully explained. The Committee then adjourned.

"A FIGHT IN SACRED CAUSE."

A DETENU HUNGER-STRIKER'S VIEW.

CALCUTTA, March 25.

In the course of a letter to his brother published in the "Forward", Mr. Satyendra Mitra, a Swarajist member of the Bengal Council and a State prisoner in the Mandalay jail, writes regarding the hunger-strike:—"It was a fight in the cause of everything that is sacred. There cannot be any compromise. Our countrymen have decided to take the fight out of our hands. We shall give them their chance, but if they fail to secure the right of freedom of religious worship, we will take up the fight where we have left it. For us there is no alternative. God is our strength. So we will not fail in our courage or hesitate to face death with equanimity."—F. P. I.

INDIGENOUS MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

MADRAS, March 24.

To-day was the 12th day of the budget session of the Madras Legislative Council and the nine days allowed by His Excellency the Governor for voting grants will expire to-morrow. The House voted today in full the demands of the Minister for Local Self-Government, namely, Rs. 57,47,000 for Medical Administration and Rs. 53,28,000 for Public Health.

Discussion was then raised about Government encouraging Ayurvedic and Unani Medical practitioners in the rural areas by offering subsidies.

The Rajah of Panagal, Minister in charge, drew attention to the existence of the Government School of Indigenous Medicine in Madras which was started last year and said that the matter could not be pushed further before a sufficient number of practitioners were trained in this institution. The Minister further said that Government could not undertake the responsibility of recognising and subsidising the indigenous medical practitioners but it was open to Local Boards to subsidise them provided they were efficient.—A. P.

"I HAVE DONE MY BEST"

(Continuous from previous page).

within the commonwealth of nations forming the Empire. I lay emphasis on all these considerations to-day because, as the result of my five years' intimate connection with India, I have learnt to place a greater value on the new constitution than when I first set out from home.

CONFLICTING ELEMENTS IN INDIA.

I am aware that it is said that the inspiration of the policy finds its origin in democratic institutions which are especially British in character and cannot be applied to India, but Indians will be the first to assert that these ideals during a long association with the British rule have become ingrained in the minds of Indians as among the essentials of national progress. No useful purpose would be served by disguising from ourselves that there are inherent difficulties in adapting British democratic institutions to Indian conditions but these must be confronted by India and her political leaders. The essential principle underlying the English institutions is based on a fundamental unity of sentiment and on a general desire in issues of cardinal importance to waive the claims of individual or sectional advantage for the benefit of the common weal. India's internal conditions are not naturally conducive to solidarity. Peopled by different races with separate historical antecedents and conflicting ideals of culture, India possesses various elements which do note tend towards unity. Sharp inequalities of development in education and civilisation divide men. Creeds and castes tend to separate influences.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

The Administrative problems are not less complex but I shall not pursue the enumeration of difficulties. My purpose in referring to them is to emphasise again that they cannot be relegated into the background. They cannot be disregarded. They force themselves in India at every turn to the forefront. Communal differences have become more acute as all India knows. I need not elaborate them. I mention them because they loom large in India and they are not merely superficial. They have their roots deeply entrenched and will not easily be extirpated. All thoughtful men in India realise the situation. It would be idle to attempt to refer even cursorily to the political conditions of India without a mention of it, but there to-day I must leave this momentous problem in the hope that Indian patriotism and Indian intellect will help to find a solution.

Now when my return to England is imminent and I have given long and deep reflection to the position of India under the new constitution, I have felt it incumbent upon me to state my views to you to offer them in the friendliest spirit and with the purpose of securing your whole hearted goodwill and co-operation in the administration. I am not for one moment suggesting that the constitution in its present form is perfect, and that it will not require revision and amendment and adaptation to conditions in the new developments. This will form the subject of a great and momentous inquiry at a later date. The necessary conditions to ensure its appointment earlier than the statutory date have been too frequently stated by me and my Government to need repetition. Even my observations are constantly misunderstood notwithstanding that I have been at pains to correct misinterpretations. In particular, I desire to emphasise that I have never required complete or abject surrender of any political party or section.

EARLY DIFFICULTIES IN WORKING REFORMS.

Unfortunately, the years immediately following the introduction of the reforms could hardly have been more unfavourable to their growth. A ferment of unsettlement of feeling was at work in India as elsewhere in the world. Besides these developments, India's finances were crippled, her trade and commerce were enveloped in a heavy cloud of economic stagnation. A great section of the Indian people were also troubled regarding the fortunes of an empire closely associated with their most precious religious sentiments and beliefs. These conditions caused the acutest anxiety to me and my Government, and throughout these early years, in addition to the heavy burden of developing the new constitution we were faced with the constant necessity of dealing with a succession of critical developments which not only impeded the working of the reforms but menaced at one time their very existence.

It is freely and fully acknowledged that there is a great change in the present atmosphere. Peace reigns on our borders, internal disturbances have been set at rest, law and order have been vindicated and established. The financial situation has been stabilised with beneficient reactions on the nation-building activities of the reformed constitution. Conditions have been created which gave a fair prospect for trade and commerce in the development of Indian resources. The anxieties of the Indian Moslem population have been allayed.

Looking back over those early years I again gladly acknowledge the support given by the Indian Legislature to the Government in many important steps taken in critical situations.

PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Throughout my address to you to-day the sad reflection dominates my mind that it is the last of these occasions. I should not be human if I could remain unmoved in the face of my impending departure from India. The memories of these years will always be treasured by me. I cannot refer to them withotout associating Her Excellency in these expressions of profound regret at departure. For the moment all controversies are forgotten. I think of the many acts of thoughtful kindness and sympathetic friendship throughout our stay in India. Inevitably my thoughts turn to the generous assistance her Excellency and I have invariably received from Indian members of the Legislatures, and from all classes of the public in our labours in the cause of suffering humanity. Her Excellency with the true instinct of woman has made this her special avocation, and I know that she leaves grateful hearts behind her.

While I have been in India, I have always striven to labour for her best interests. I have regarded myself as a link with her imperial connection charged with a mission, to advance her greater destinies. I have kept an impartial mind free from the trammels of parties or interests and fully pledged to the implications of her particular institutions. I may not have always succeeded; for human effort has its limitations but believe me that to the best of my ability I have never fallen short in sympathy for India or in my desire to serve her. I take away most kindly recollections of her and she will always be in my thoughts. It is in this light that I would wish to dwell in your hearts also as one who did his best to serve India.—A.P.

POONA RESPONSIVISTS.

CHOICE OF CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURE.

POONA, March 25.

The Responsive Co-operation Party has seriously commenced the work of selecting and nominating candidates to contest the coming elections on behalf of the Party.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has decided to stand for a seat in the Legislative Assembly to represent the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Laxman Janardan Apte, President, Poona City Municipality, stands as a Responsive Co-operation Party's candidate for the seat on the Bombay Legislative Council to represent Poona City and and Cantonment.—A. P.

NEW DELHI DECORATIONS.

CONDITIONS OF MR RAHAMIN'S EMPLOYMENT.

DELHI, March 25.

A communique issued by the Department of Industries and Labour says:—A considerable number of misstatements have recently appeared in the press regarding the mural decorations of New Delhi and the employment of Mr. Fyzee Rahamin which it is considered desirable to correct.

Estimates for the central buildings of New Delhi contain no provision for mural decorations and the Government of India are at present unable to undertake any decorations of this nature at Government expense. Mr. Fyzee Rahamin approached the Government of India with a proposal that he should be allowed to paint one of the rooms in the Secretariat on the understanding that no expense was caused to Government.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

The statement attributed to Mr. Fyzee Rahamin, from whatever source it may have originated, that he has been given the work on the understanding that he was not in agreement with the Bombay School of Art is entirely without foundation. It is not the intention of the Government of India to exclude any school of art from consideration when the question of mural decorations becomes a practical proposition.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir William Marris paid a flying visit to Delhi on Wednesday to bid farewell to the Viceroy and Lady Reading.

The Governor of the Central Provinces, Lady Butler and Miss Butler will arrive at the Viceregal Lodge on Friday evening and will stay on as guests of Lord and Lady Reading until Sunday.

The Viceroy will receive an address from the Talukdars of Oudh on Friday afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, leaves Delhi for Bombay on 30th March, and after staying there for four days returns to Delhi on 6th April. After halting at Delhi for a day, he proceeds to Lucknow, where he arrives on the 8th. From there he visits Dehra Dun, Taxila, Peshawar and Lahore before arriving in Simla on 12th April.

Sir Montagu Butler accompanied by Lady Butler Miss Butler and Private Secretary left Nagpur on Thursday afternoon. After two days' stay at Delhi His Excellency will return to Pachmarhi.

The Countess of Reading will open a health school in Delhi on Friday evening.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Secretary, National Liberal Federation, arrives in Surat on 27th March and will deliver on that day at the Rao Bahadur Naginchand Hall a public lecture on "How to secure the political advance of India."—A.P.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CEYLON.

MADRAS, March 25.

Mr. T. Reid, Controller of Labour to the Ceylon Government and Mr. Ranganatham, I.C.S., Emigration Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, have returned from Delhi after conferring with the Government of India on matters pertaining to labour conditions of Indians in Ceylon. It is understood that as a result of the prolonged discussions, a settlement has been reached between the two Governments which is considered to be favourable to Indian labourers. A. P.

COLONEL EVANS GOLD MEDAL.

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

Major Candy, Civil Surgeon, presented this evening the Colonel Evans Gold Medal to Dr. Joseph Benjamin, a local practitioner for his disinterested services to the class of sub-assistant surgeons. The medal was given by the Burma Branch of the All India Medical Licentiates' Association to be awarded by the votes of all branches.—A.P.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

DELEGATION TOGENEVA

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, March 24.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. B. Das asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if any nominations by the Indian Commercial Chambers were received after the 15th January, 1926, in connection with the representation of employers' and workers' interests at the eighth and ninth Labour Conferences to be held at Geneva? (b) If so, were they taken into consideration in composing the personnel of the Indian delegation?

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied:—(a) Yes. (b) No.

Mr. B. Das further asked.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that important matters affecting the Indian shipping interests are to be discussed at the ninth session of the next International Labour Conference at Geneva? (b) Is it a fact that representatives of the British shipping interests in India have been nominated as the employers' delegates and advisers to the ninth Conference? If so, why were the claims of representative Indians not considered? (c) Is it a fact that Mr. Narottam Morarjee refused nomination to the eighth Conference because it is concerned with matters which do not directly bear upon the development of Indian shipping?

Sir B. N. Mitra, replying, said:—(a) The subjects on the agenda of the ninth session of the International Labour Conference are (1) International codification of rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement. (2) General principles for the inspection of conditions of the work of seamen. (b) I think the Hon. Member is under a misapprehension which appears to be shared by a certain section of the public at large. The Government of India have not a free hand in making these nominations. They are bound by the provisions of Articles 399 of the Treaty of Versailles which compels them to nominate in such cases, in agreement with the industrial organizations if such organizations exist, which are mostly representative of employers or work-people as the case may be in their respective countries. The claims of all the representatives suggested were considered, but the Government of India came to the conclusion that had they selected as delegates any other nominee than Sir Arthur Froom on this occasion they would have failed to comply with the provisions of the Treaty. As a matter of fact, they approached Mr. Narottam Morarjee with a view to his attending the ninth Conference as adviser, but he was not willing to act in this capacity. (c) Mr. Narottam Morarjee refused a nomination to the eighth session, but the ground for his refusal was not as given by the Hon. Member. As a matter of fact, neither Conference deals with matters which directly bear on the development of Indian shipping as such.—A. P.

INLAND STEAMER SERVICE.

MONOPOLISTS' UNFETTERED FREEDOM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 24.

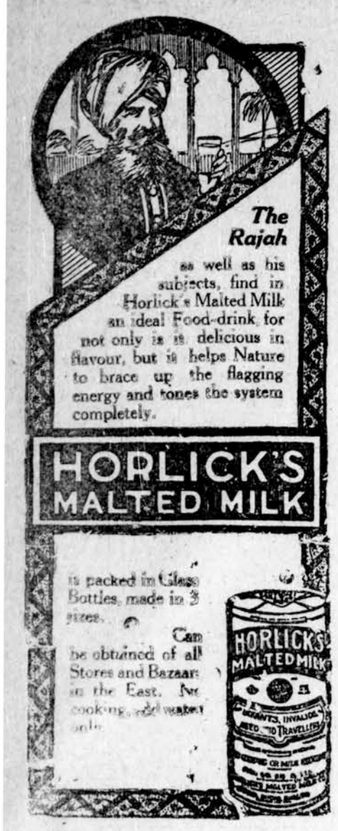
Mr. K. C. Neogy, M. L. A., had given notice of a Bill to amend the Indian Steam Vessels Act 1917, to invest Government with some control over the rates and fares charged by the inland steamers and the constitution of Advisory Committees. The statement of objects and reasons says:—The control exercised by Government over the inland steam vessels carrying on goods and passenger service in this country does not extend to fixing rates at which they can levy charges on the public.

Virtually in the position of monopolists, the inland steamer organisations enjoy an unfettered freedom in this matter in Bengal and Assam where they supply very considerable facilities for transport. Their charges are considered to be unduly high. There has been for some time a good deal of local agitation against this state of things, but to no effect. It seems reasonable that when Government exercise a certain amount of control over railways owned and managed by private companies in the matter of regulation of freights and fares, similar control should be assumed in respect of the inland steam vessels also. It is proposed in this Bill to invest Government with authority to fix the maximum and minimum freights and fares that can be lawfully charged by the inland steamer services on the analogy of a similar authority in regard to the Company-managed railways. While the maximum rates would protect the public against exorbitant demands, the minimum scales to be fixed under this Bill would prevent unfair rate wars which have in the past defeated indigenous efforts at organising an inland steamer service in competition with powerful combines in Bengal.

A second provision in this Bill is to enable Advisory Committees to be constituted and attached to the inland steamer concerns at important stations more or less on the lines of Railway Advisory Councils. As matters stand at present, the agents of the monopolist companies running inland steamer services are not in touch with public opinion and do not pay adequate attention to the grievances of the travelling public.

CABLE ITEM.

At Burnham, in Somerset, in inter-'varsity golf, Cambridge beat Oxford by nine matches to six.


The Rajah
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INDIAN ASPIRANT TO SURGEON-GENERALSHIP.

SPECULATIONS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, March 24.

The elevation of Lieut.-Colonel Symons, Surgeon-General, Madras, to the Director-Generalships of the I. M. S., has given rise to interesting speculations as to his successor. It was felt that there was some opposition to the appointment of Col. Chaudhuri, the seniormost man in the Service to the post as he was an Indian. The "Madras Mail" understands that Col. Chaudhuri has been appointed to act as Surgeon-General. It is not known whether the arrangement would be made permanent.—F. P. I.

A PLEA FOR USE OF INDIAN COAL.

CALCUTTA, March 24.

Mr. A. A. F. Bray, presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association, to-day, said that in the present state of the coal trade it was important that they should secure every market within their reach. He declared that while there was plenty of coal available in India at low prices it was not very much to ask that the Indian consumer should use Indian coal in preference to African coal, and that a market for an additional quantity of only 300,000 tons a year was equivalent to keeping open 5 collieries, raising 5,000 tons monthly, and employing 2,500 mine-workers. During the last year imports of coal were 463,160 tons valued at Rs. 1,17,97,065. It seemed unreasonable and uneconomic that India, which was full of coal, should continue to draw supplies from Africa.

The Association had replied to the Tariff Board that they were in favour of imposing a protective duty on imported coal. As regards the railway-owned collieries they had always taken the view that instead of spending money on collieries, the Railways should devote their attention to improving their lines and providing proper transport facilities. As regards the employment of women in mines, the Association was of opinion that time must come when the employment of women in mines should be prohibited.—A. P.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION.

A public lecture was delivered on "Karnatak Unificatiin" at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, Bombay, last Saturday, to a large audience of Karnatakis. Messrs. Jog, M. L. Karki, M.L.C., Sirdesai, M.L.C., were the speakers, and Rao Bahadur Kambli, B.T. LL.B., presided on the occasion.

After a few speakers had addressed the gathering the following resolution was passed:—

"That the meeting of the Karnatakis assembled on the 20th of March, 1926, at Students' Brotherhood Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, with Messrs. Sirdesai, M.L.C., Jog, M.L.C., Karki, M.L.C., presided over by Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., place on record the unanimous and general desire of the Kannada speaking people for reforming and reuniting the now-bifurcated Kannada Districts of British India into one separate and independent Province with a separate Legislature and an Executive Council, and that they whole-heartedly support the resolution for the "Unification of Karnatak" moved by the Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao, Madras, in the current session of the Council of State, Delhi."

The President in a short address emphasized the significance of the task in question. It was, he said, the mere instinct of self-preservation that lent the struggles a deeper hue. He feared that Karnatak might be swallowed up like Poland of the 19th centuries by powerful neighbours; Kannada being frowned down and fought down almost to oblivion; the rich Kanarese literature, art and music slighted as unrefined. The political unification of Karnatak, meant, he said, a separate University, greater attention to the economic development and greater thought to the general well-being of the people.

MR. MULLICK ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

CALCUTTA, March 25.

At a dinner given last night by the Mysore Family Association in the honour of Mr. S. N. Mullick, the newly appointed member of the India Council, Mr. Mullick said that he was known as a pro-Mahomedan and that was due to the fact that he believed it was possible for Hindus and Mahomedans to work together for the good of the work of the India Council. Mr. Mullick said that he was only a worker, he did not know or approve of diplomacy. If the Secretary of State wanted a diplomat he would perhaps be disappointed.—F. P. I.

POLICE DEMAND IN U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, March 24.

The demand of Rs. 15,160,406 under the head Police was discussed to-day in the United Provinces Legislative Council. Notice had been given of over 70 motions for reduction and of them only about 50 motions were disposed of to-day and the discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

In moving for the grant of the police demand Nawab of Chattari, Home Member, pointed out that expenditure per head of the population on the police in the United Provinces was the least in comparison with similar expenditure in other major provinces of India.

Not a single motion for reduction was carried today but there was an interesting discussion on the question whether or not Sub-Inspectors should be mostly recruited from among the University Graduates.—A.P.

UNPARALLELED RECKLESSNESS.

GHASTLY FAILURE OF BACK BAY SCHEME.

Mr. H. P. Mody, in the course of his speech at the Gaiety Theatre to protest against the Government's Development scheme said:—

The idea of reclaiming our Western foreshore is as old as the hills, and the graceful curves of Back Bay have often been threatened with defacement by men of ambition and imagination. The last time the project was considered was during the administration of Lord Sydenham, when it was examined with great care and thoroughness, and was abandoned, as the weight of expert and business opinion was against it, and as the times were not propitious. But, Lloyds rush in where Sydenhams fear to tread, and during the regime of our late masterful governor, the scheme was forced down the throats of the people of Bombay. The approval of the Government of India was obtained on an estimate of 3.67 lacs which with contingencies—which expression often means that the contractor reserves to himself the right to mislead you and rob you to the extent of 10 per cent—was raised to 4 crores. The next the people of Bombay heard of the Scheme was that it was going to cost 7 crores of rupees. As this was followed by the cheering announcement that the undertaking was expected to yield a profit of at least thirty crores, the public gulped down the increased estimate without creating any fuss. Thereafter, the Development Department had a more or less easy run for a long time.

TALE OF INCOMPETENCE.

Towards the beginning of last year, the rumours that had been current for some time found expression in an insistent demand for an investigation into the affairs of the Department, and when the Government realised that further concealment was impossible, they yielded and appointed a Special Committee. The investigations of this Committee have revealed a tale of incompetence and recklessness for which there are few parallels in the history of great projects. We are told that on a favourable estimate the scheme is going to cost 11 crores of rupees, and will take twenty more years to complete. What that means to the progress and prosperity of Bombay is but dimly realised at the present moment. The Government have given Bombay the Lloyd Lake, and a Dredger which labouriously pumps in sea-water, whenever it takes it into its head to work. These will remain as striking memorials to the efficieney of a system which was infatuated with a notion of its own excellence, and which distrusted and discarded public criticism at every stage. No words can carry greater condemnation than these facts which are writ for all times in our history, and which I hope will serve as an example and a warning for generations to come.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ON AN INITIAL ERROR.

In the course of an interview with the "Financial News" (London) on the subject of the Bombay Development Department scandal, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, is reported to have observed as follows:—

Answering a question put to him by our representative, Sir Purshottamdas said: "I agree that the scheme has been singularly unfortunate in that it was conceived at the height of the great boom, and that it is being examined at a time of extreme depression. The money for the scheme was borrowed at 6 1/2 per cent. free of income-tax, the most expensive rate offered by any of the major provinces or by the Central Government. This loan, which is redeemable in 1935, stands to-day at a premium of 10 per cent. Apart from the engineering failure, especially the inefficiency of the dredger in the harbour, which no doubt Sir George Buchanan will think it his duty to explain, the great mistake was the persistence with which the Government pushed on the work after it was obvious that it could be nothing but a loss. In December, 1923, I urged the member in charge to reconsider the matter, but my protests were vain. For by that time personal experience as a Port Trustee, responsible for the development of the Ballard Estate, had convinced me, and many others besides, of the utterly different situation brought about by the depression of trade. The Port Trust had developed this estate of 40,000 square yards as office property. At first we let the land on long leases at Rs. 3.8 a square yard but during the boom, when the leases were sold to the highest bidders, as much as Rs 35 per square yard was paid by optimistic purchasers. The slump in land values brought many of them to ruin, and showed the fundamental alteration that had occurred in the situation. In these circumstances, and with the example of the Ballard Estate not three-quarters of a mile away, it was gross negligence on the part of the Development Department to have gone on with the Back Bay Reclamation scheme."

THE FUTURE.

Answering the question: "What policy should now be pursued?" Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that "it would be possible to complete the scheme at a cost estimated at a further 5 crores of rupees. But the prosperity of Bombay has not yet recovered, and it would be a long time before all the reclaimed land was sold. Under the circumstances, it seems best to finish only the southernmost section near Colaba Point that the military authorities have contracted to buy. Even so the land will be sold at a loss for the price agreed was 18 rupees a square yard, whereas the cost, I was told, would be more nearly 22 rupees. This, however, is one of the chief questions that Sir Leslie Wilson is discussing with the ten Bombay citizens whom he has called together to advise him.

"I think," Sir Purshottamdas concluded, "that the biggest error was in keeping the Development Department a reserved Department. Had a Minister been in charge he would have brought the scheme to a halt as soon as conditions altered materially. For in that case the kick of the taxpayer would have been effective. I understand that in some quarters it is considered not improbable that in a few years' time a revival of prosperity may make it worth while to complete a further part of the scheme, thereby minimising the loss from the construction of the wall. I strongly feel that should such action be decided upon the work should be entrusted to a firm of responsible contractors. Seeing that the scheme was undertaken before the reforms, and that the Development Department was not transferred, strong section of Indian opinion feels that the burden of the loss should not fall upon the Province on Bombay, but upon the Government of India."

ADEN NOTES

LURED TO DEATH BY FLOWERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, March 14.

A heart-rending accident occurred on the 8th instant when a three years' old girl was found drowned in a tank in Maalla Station. The girl was the child of Mr. Albert Cabrol, an employee in the Aden Railway. It is said that the mother of the girl left the child in the charge of a Somali maid-servant. The maid-servant went to the Railway Tennis ground and left the child there, and, it seems, became busy in a chat with a friend and forgot all about the little girl. Now the Railway Tennis Court has got a small garden with Bluebells all over, and near-by there is a tank full of water. Perhaps the child, attracted by the flowers, went near the tank and slipped into it. The maid-servant after finishing her chat began to search for the child, and was soon joined by the mother. Ultimately the mother saw her child floating on the water. She shrieked and fainted. A gentleman jumped into the tank and brought the little body out of the water stone-dead. It is a serious blunder, indeed, on the part of persons concerned in keeping an open tank full of water in such a place where children are frequent visitors.

UNITED RECREATION CLUB.

General Stewart presented a gold watch on behalf of the members of the United Recreation Club, to Mr. S. Yousoof Khan, the President. Mr. Ahmedbhoy I. Laljee, in the course of his speech, referred to the services rendered by Mr. Yousoof Khan to the Club during the past fifteen years, and said that the members out of gratitude had purchased a gold watch to be given to the President who had worked for fifteen years and brought the institution to its present position. The Resident, on handing over the watch, congratulated Mr. Yousoof Khan.

REDUCTION IN COAL FREIGHT CHARGES.

TO COME IN FORCE ON 1ST PROX.

The following subjects were discussed at the 19th meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on the 18th instant:—

The Chairman informed the Committee that the Railway Board had issued orders to state Railways instructing them to reduce their rates for the carriage of public coal with effect from the 1st proximo, and that although these orders did not necessarily apply to Company-worked lines, the Board of Directors of this Company have agreed to the revised rates on coal being adopted in bookings on this Railway.

The financial result of the proposed reduction will mean a considerable saving to the merchants in freight charges and a loss of Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs approximately per annum in earnings to the Railway.

Re. the complaint against two parcel clerks—Thea Chairman stated that the complainant in this case (Mr. Gandhi) had interviewed the General Traffic Manager but apart from ascertaining the names of the two stations to which the allegations referred, no conclusive evidence had been produced to prove the guilt of any particular individual. An enquiry is being made into the matter at Nadiad and a full report submitted later.

The Chairman said that he could not see any special advantages to be gained by the formation of a separate Branch Committee at Ajmer. In his opinion he considered it would be preferable to work towards increasing the usefulness of the existing Committee in Bombay. The Committee were satisfied with the views of the Chairman.

LOCAL SERVICE.

Regarding the question of the probable date when the local trains of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways will run from Colaba to Kalyan and Victoria Terminus to Borivli, the Chairman said that he was unable to give any definite reply to this question as it was closely connected with and dependent upon the completion of the Electrification Scheme of the G. I. P. and B. B and C. I. Railways. He said that this subject and the proposal under consideration for pooling the Bombay suburban passenger traffic of the two Railways were receiving his attention.

Regarding the station where these trains will cross each other, the Chairman said he could not at this stage give any precise information on the point but it is most probable that the junction would be in the neighbourhood of the present Elphinstone Road Station.

Re: the arrangements to issue season-tickets for both the lines including the Harbour Branch Line. The Chairman stated that by arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway "through" season-tickets and "two-route" season-tickets available by either System are being issued and have been in force for some time past.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

MARCH 25, 1926

Mr. H. F. Ball on relief to act as Political Agent, Bhor, vice Mr. P. B. Haigh, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Kevalram Jethanand, temporary Additional Judge, Court of Small Causes Karachi, to officiate as Judge of that Court, vice Mr. Tirithdas Choithram, on leave.

Mr. A. K. Asundi, on return from leave to be Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. R. R. Baindur, transferred.

Lieutenant Sayyad Suleiman valad Sayyad Hassan to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Poona District, vice Mr. Abdul Hussain Abdulali Hajam, deceased.

The leave granted to Dr. F. X. DeSouza, a District and Sessions Judge in the Bombay Presidency, has been extended by one month and 15 days on half average pay.

Mr. C. H. de V. Moss, Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 1st July, 1926.

Mr. Vishvanath Ramchandra Chaubal to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar.

Mr. M. H. Kalvani, Deputy Collector, Sukkur, is allowed leave on average pay for two months on medical certificate in continuation of his leave.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Gujarati vice Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, proceeding on leave.

Khan Saheb Nur Nabi Ghulam Nabi, Assistant Commissioner in Sind, is granted with effect from 6th April, 1926 leave on average pay for three months with permission to prefix to it the Easter Holidays from 2nd to 5th April, 1926.

Mr. Minuchehirheg Ghulam Razabeg Mirza, Deputy Collector, Larkana is granted with effect from 19th April, 1926, leave on average pay for four months with permission to prefix Sunday, 18th April, 1926 to it.

Captain C. B. Lyon, Aide-de-Camp, is appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to the Governor during the absence on leave of Major H. G. Vaux, from the forenoon of 16th April, 1926.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of an additional Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, and to appoint Dr. G. D. Mehta, to hold it from the date of his relief up to the end of the Easter holidays, and thereafter to act as Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. P. X. Godinho proceeding on leave.

Mr. P. X. Godinho, Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 6th April 1926 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays.

Dr. P. P. Fernandez to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, with attached duties, vice Major D. D. Kamat, proceeding on leave.

Major D. D. Kamat, Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 1st May, 1926.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to grant Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Hamilton, I.M.S., Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College Bombay, leave on average pay for seven months with effect from the 1st April, 1926 or the date of subsequent relief.

Major C. M. Plumptre, to act as Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and Superintendent, Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospital, Bombay.

Major R. W. Pettigrew, to act as Resident Medical Officer, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Dr. N. J. Vazifdar, to act as Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay vice Major B. Highan, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

The Governor has appointed Dr. R. Row, as Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of the Museum Grant Medical College, Bombay, temporarily for a period of two years with effect from the beginning of the June (1926) session of the College.

Mr. P. L. Bowers, Executive Engineer, Head Quarters Works Division, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. A. H. Whyte proceeding on leave.

Mr. Mahadev Narayan Vartak, L.C.E. Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar Division vice Mr. H. J. M. Cousens proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. Hallows, Inspector of Cotton Excise, Bombay Presidency, is granted, with effect from 1st February, 1926, leave on average pay for two months and 24 days.

Mr. W. Grieve, Educational Inspector in Sind and doing duty as Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency, to hold the newly created special temporary post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction for one month with effect from 1st March, 1926.

Mr. R. A. Hoggarth, Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for six months from 24th April, 1926, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. C. Farran, Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, to officiate as Principal and Professor of History and Political Economy, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. S. Commissariat, Professor of History and Political Economy, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, to do duty as Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. A. C. Farran.

The Governor has appointed Mr. S. N. Moos, Inspector of Science Teaching, Bombay Presidency, to the newly created special temporary post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction from 1st April, 1926, vice Mr. W. Grieve.

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SATARA.—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD.—Mr. B. V. Muthanna
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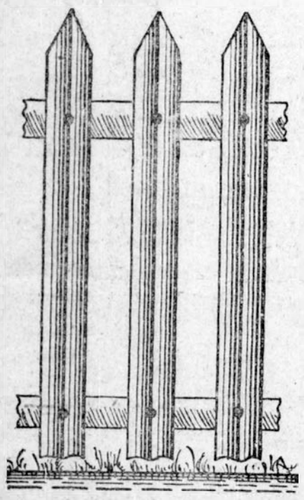

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REAR LIGHTS FOR LOVERS?

HUMOUR OVER TRAFFIC PROPOSAL.

Should lovers walking along a road carry rear reflectors to ensure their safety from on-coming traffic? Should horsemen wear discs round their necks, sheep reflectors on their tails, and policemen patrolling roads carry red lights?

It would be just as logical, Commander Kenworthy suggested to the Commons in mail week as to compel cyclists to carry rear red reflectors on their machines.

This latter proposal was the provision of a Bill introduced by Captain Brass, who argued that it would prevent innumerable accidents and save many lives.

SILK STOCKINGS.

Cyclists, said Captain Brass, complained that motor headlights were too strong, and his contention was the use of red reflectors on the cycles would render such strong lights unnecessary.

The best reflector, he told the House, was a pair of pink silk stockings, but he would not go so far as to compel every woman who rode a bicycle to promise to wear silken hose.

Commander Kenworthy, who opposed the Bill, regarded its proposals as likely to encourage dangerous motorists, but in spite of the humorous logical conclusions he deduced, the House agreed by 263 to 71 to allow the introduction of the measure, and it was read a first time.

LIBERTY'S WRIST WATCH.

The United States War Department, although highly amused, has politely declined the offer of a firm of New York jewellers to place a wrist-watch on the statue of Liberty.

The fact that the length of the upraised right arm of the famous statue, which stands at the entrance to New Your Harbour, is 42 ft. and its greatest thickness 12 ft. shows that a pretty large watch would be required, and it would no doubt be an effective advertisement.

ALFONSO TO FLY ATLANTIC.

King Alfonso of Spain is credited in a Spanish newspaper with the intention of flying across the Atlantic to South America.

His wish was inspired by the success of the Spanish airman, Major Franco, who, in reply to the King's inquiry, has said that he could easily pilot His Majesty.

Accordingly, says the report, as soon as Major Franco returns from Buenos Aires, ten seaplanes will be got ready to accommodate not only the King but the Queen, their suite, the Prime Minister and other Ministers.

MONSTER OF THE AIR.

The building of the new airship R101, which is to be used for England to India flights, is to be begun at Howden, Yorks, in the first week in April.

The preparations for its construction are now almost complete. Bungalows have been erected to house 16 families, and the railway company has been asked to run workmen's trains from Selby for other workers.

The airship will have a length of 760ft., a width of 130ft., ond a height of 170ft.

She will be able to carry 125 passengers, who with 16 tons of cargo and 15 tons of mails, will travel at 50 miles an hour.

"COOLIES" SENTENCED FOR HOOLIGANISM.

TEZPUR, Mar. 24.

As a sequel to the 'holi' hooliganism in tea gardens 31 coolies were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, for assaulting three European planters and some Indian officers under them, on March 1st last, when a number of coolies of Alahandi garden after freely indulging in liquor encroached on the office of the Borgong Tea Garden. There they began to dance and abuse the chowkidar. The clerk who asked the coolies to go away was assaulted.

Mr. Laws, Manager, and Mr. Kershen, Assistant Manager, interfered and they too were assaulted. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police with armed constables motored to the garden and arrested 24 coolies. The hooligans then went to Kettela garden and demanded holi 'baksish.' This being refused, they created a row and assaulted Mr. Duncan, Manager of the garden. The police arrested seven coolies. The police sent up the 31 arrested persons for trial all of whom were convicted and sentenced as stated above.—A.P.

Addressing on Wednesday evening the annual meeting of the Society for Protection of Children in India, at Calcutta, the Governor of Bengal reiterated the need for social service organisations for care of children, and he made a powerful appeal for the establishment of the reformatories' industrial school.

A Calcutta message says:—"The American steamer "China Arrow", bound for Calcutta, is held up near the Mud-point for three days for want of sufficient depth of water at the bar. The steamer is heavily laden with kerosene."

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"PREVENTION OF SOCIAL EVIL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to my article of February 10th Miss Davis states that "preventive work must take priority," quite so. Why not then, to start with, close down these private procuring agencies which are doing more damage than the common brothels, as many an innocent girl is led to her downfall through them!

I do not for a moment suggest that rescue work should be ignored for preventive work nor do I suggest that rescue work should be grappled outside the tolerated area and leave vice to flourish within. What I wish to point out is that the Vigilance Association should round up the few, so to speak, stragglers who are out of the limited area. This I think would certainly narrow the circle. By closing up these houses outside we reduce the circle to the limited brothels. Miss Davis will pardon me for stating that, it, as I said in my previous article, girls were given a living wage, prostitution would certainly diminish considerably, for believe me there are hundreds of girls who would be only too pleased to give up that life and live respectably.

I quite agree with Miss Davis that "the supply of prostitutes would never be so large but for the demand made by men" but Miss Davis, is it not the rich man who keeps these houses open? The statement in the "Daily Mail" of February 1st speaks for itself.

Rich men, to speak bluntly, are the supporters of this evil and as long as their actions are not curbed it is very near a hopeless task to think of anything like abolishing brothels.

"If there is no demand what will happen to the supply?

Stop the demand first! Every action has its reaction. The action in this case is, lust and dire necessity, and its reaction is prostitution. Lust, by the idle rich and dire necessity by the unfortunate women. Remove the two causes and you have a very clear field.

I make no scruple in stating that I am ashamed of my own sex, that the depravity amongst the wealthiest of my sex is beyond words, their vile remarks after, they have visited some houses of ill fame, I think would make a navvy blush, and, this is the example set by the society folk, what do you then expect from the poorer classes?

In the "Times of India" of the 8th inst. we see a heading "Hyde Park Offence" and in the issue of the 15th instant "Adultery not a crime in England". What does "Adultery" amount to? Which is worse? For a starving woman to turn a prostitute or one in the lap of luxury to commit adultery? I would like to say more but I don't think it is permissible to print.

There is also another point to be looked to and that is, the places of amusement, hotels etc., where girls go to "get off" as the saying is. What is to be done about this I certainly think that if this, shall I say, daylight and open "getting off" was first attended to and gradually stopped, for I know that those employed in doing so would have their hands very full, it would restrict the men to the houses and then concentrated efforts on the houses would, if not entirely abolish them, certainly diminish them.

From what little information, I have to hand it seems that the houses are not so well patronized owing to the private girls who are available.

It is very dangerous to stir a hornet's nest, but it is easier first effectively to kill the stray ones outside and when suitable arrangements are made the nest and its inmates destroyed.

It would take many years to educate public opinion to the required higher moral standard; in the meantime the flood would still surge on and many thousands would be lost. Mr. P. G. Naik in the last few lines of his article, says exactly what I have said, viz., "not rescue homes but rescue workers"—"will help those unfortunate women who are willing to leave that pernicious trade."

I repeat again hundreds will leave it, if they can earn their livelihood by other means—employment and decent salaries is what is wanted, and I still maintain that economic reform will certainly minimise the problem as I have said before. May I ask: Does the League of Mercy make any provision for married women who have been "hard hit."?—Yours, etc.,

C. A. R.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Slight rain during week in parts of Sind and East Khandesh. Standing rabi crops were generally in fair condition. Harvesting still continues. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking was adequate except in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Baroda. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Thar Parkar, Gujarat, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Khandesh, Poona and Baroda. agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind: Percentage below normal 25 to 53; Gujarat: 31 to 52; Konkan: 36 to 43; Deccan: 21 to 46; Karnatak: 17 to 37.

The Madras police are investigating a daring case of theft in the Mount Road Post Office which occurred on Monday last in which an insured cover stated to contain 21 half-notes of 100-rupees addressed to a person near Karachi is alleged to have been stolen.

The Chittaranjan Sevasadan, Calcutta, opened on Monday, has admitted two females as indoor patients and treated three outdoor patients, so far. The date of the formal opening is being decided on.

RACE OF THE NAVIES

AMERICA LEADS IN CONTEST OF SEVEN POWERS.

A Blue Book, issued in mail week gave particulars of the navies of the seven leading Powers.

This shows that the United States possesses 99 more vessels than the British Empire.

America has fewer cruisers than this country, but there are 369 destroyers flying the Stars and Stripes compared with 172 which show the White Ensign, while America has 120 submarines against our 56. All these vessels are actually built.

The totals for the respective Powers of the vessels built are:—British Empire 444, United States 543, Japan 222, France 219, Italy 247, Soviet Union 176, Germany 87.

Of those building or projected, the totals are as follow:—British Empire 35, United States 36, Japan 62, France 127, Italy 55, Soviet Union 30, Germany 1.

MR. THOMAS AND LORD OXFORD.

WHAT WAS BEHIND A COMPLIMENT

What was Lord Oxford and Asquith's "special reason" for "being grateful to Mr. J. H. Thomas," which he mentioned at the St. David's Day dinner in mail week?

It was, it seems, the bringing back from France by Mr. Thomas of a flower from Raymond Asquith's grave. He went a good deal out of his way to do this.

The exchange of compliments had been started by Mr. Thomas, who declared without hesitation there was no man whose name would live longer in the history of the country and in the love of those who respected honesty and integrity than that of Lord Oxford and Asquith.

"I have sat with had been associated with and consulted with our guest in the darkest and most difficult period of this nation's history," he went on, "and I have no hesitation in saying that the one thing that will live after him will be that he will be recognised as having been an honest British gentleman."

In reply, Lord Oxford spoke of his gratitude to Mr. Thomas for what occurred both "before and during the war."

BRITISH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

In its Report for the years 1924 and 1925 the above Society, of which the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali is President, states that in the autumn of 1924 the British Red Crescent Society received an appeal from friends in Tangier regarding the distress in the International Zone among the Moorish Women and Children who had fled from their homes in the mountains to escape Spanish bombs. The people were on the verge of starvation and that the private resources of the Tangier residents, who had been helping the destitute refugees, were exhausted. The British Red Crescent, in response to this appeal, has been ever since sending help for their relief. The number of the refugees has since swelled to over 6,000, in consequence of the extension of the bombing operations.

The total sum sent by the Society for relief amounts to £1,949 14s. 1d. Owing, however, to the cessation of donatins it is in possible, says the Report, to continue to relieve the distress prevailing among the widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathere have been killed whose homes are burnt and crops and cattle destroyed. Hundreds had to be turned away recently for lack of funds to the great regret of the Society. The Report appeals for donations which may be sent to Messrs. Coutts and Co., the Bankers of the British Red Crescent Society, at 440, Strand, London W.C., by cable-remittance or by draft.

MADHAVA MUNI SEVA SANGHA

The Honorary Secretary of the above Society writes that it is inaugurated for the publication of Sri Madhwacharya's Works with Kannada translations. The Society has been registered under Act 21 of 1860 and already more than Rs. 2,000 have been actually collected and nearly 200 members and patrons have been enlisted. Five of Sri Madhwacharya's smaller works have been translated. It is proposed to publish translations of all the 36 works in 9 or 10 volumes of about 800 pages each. The books are available only to members and patrons and it is, therefore, necessary for all lovers of the Dwaita system of Philosophy and religion and for all enquiries into the Ancient Philosophy of India to join the association as early as possible. The fee for membership is fixed at Rs. 30 and this covers the cost of the volumes Those interested in this matter are requested to apply to the Honorary Secretaries of the Sangh at Udipi for further information. Prospectuses and Rules of the Sangha are also now available and can be had from the secretaries.

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"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes :—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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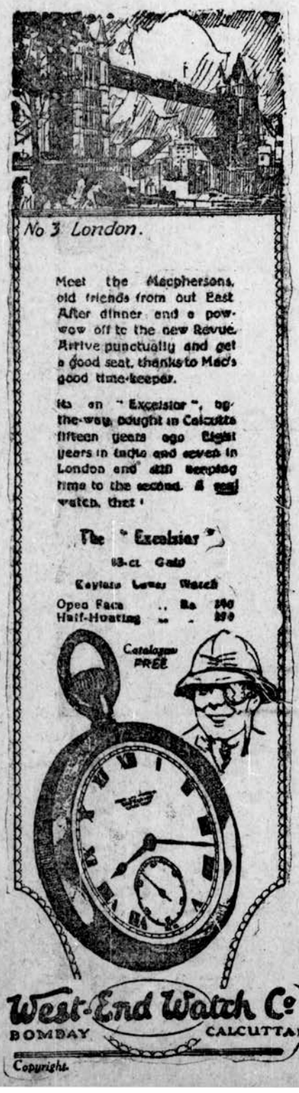
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ALL INCLUSIVE INTERNATIONAL.

I. L. P. PROPOSAL TO MOSCOW.

The British Independent Labour Party has forwarded the following resolution to be placed on the agenda of the next executive meeting of the Labour and Socialist International to be held at Zurich on April 11.

"That, in view of the urgent need for working-class solidarity against capitalist and imperialist reaction and the menace of Fascism in Europe, the Executive of the Labour and Socialist International should suggest a joint conference to the Executive of the Third International, with the object of exploring the possibilities of the formation of an all-inclusive International."

The I. L. P. suggests that there should be an unconditional conference between the Executives of the Labour and Socialist International and the Third International, and proposes that the Labour and Socialist International should urge that the basis of the formation of an all-inclusive International should be freedom of affiliated sections to act according to the particular political, social and economic circumstances which they have to face.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

The I. L. P. considers that at such a conference the L. S. I. should raise the view of the Third International that Socialism can only be established by an armed struggle, the imprisonment of Social Democrats in Russia and Georgia, and the disintegrating effect of Communist policies within the Labour Movement.

The I. L. P. points out that the Communist Party of Russia has repeatedly shown its readiness to modify its policy in accordance with changed circumstances (e.g., national economic policy), that the "thesis" of the Third International was adopted within the reavolutionary psychology of the after-war period," and urges that the Communists should face the changed circumstances and recognise that "armed revolution" is not the "inevitable" method.

The I. L. P. recognises that, if a conference between the two Executives were held, the Third International would, on its side, desire to raise a number of questions regarding the policy of the Labour and Socialist International.

BEATEN "BLUE"

FASCIST TRUNCHEONS AND REVOLVER THREATS.

Mr. R. Stokes, the Cambridge Rugby football blue, in a letter to the Press, gives details of the incident in which he received ill-treatment from the Fascists in Italy.

The dispute arose, over the payment of excess duty on Mr. Stokes' luggage. He was compelled to make a second payment, and explains that he was annoyed.

"When giving the receipt to the Fascist" he continues, "I tossed it across to him and it fell on the ground.

"This set him off. He came at me like a terrier, seized hold of the end of my tie and attempted to drag me along the platform. I naturally resented this and removed him from my tie—whereupon there was uproar."

He was conducted to a guard-room, where he says, "two of my escort immediately assaulted me with their truncheons and hit me over the head and shoulders. I immediately squared up as if to retaliate, whereupon one of them threatened me with a revolver.

"Realising that in their excited state the Fascisti might possibly shoot, I thought it wisest to do nothing, but they still continued to strike me on the face, head, and shoulders for about ten minutes, until the arrival of someone who appeared to be a private soldier caused them to stop."—"Daily Herald."

DOUBLE-CROSSED BY SPY.

SEARCH FOR A WOMAN.

A sensational espionage affair is reported by the Central News correspondent from Genoa. An Italian ex-Artillery captain named Fiorij has been arrested at San Remo, charged with being a spy.

The Italian police who are making investigations have been ordered to preserve secrecy. The following facts, however, have become known.

Although deprived of his rank for desertion during the war, he was paid by the Italian War Office to collect information regarding aviation in Spain, France and England. He speaks the languages of these countries fluently.

Apparantly, however, he did "deliver the goods" to the satisfaction of the Italian War Office, and his allowance from Rome ceased.

Finding himself in this predicament at San Remo, he applied to the Police Chief there for a loan, describing himself as a secret service agent. The Police Chief disbelieved him, and ordered detectives to follow him. He was arrested at an hotel, and in his room are stated to have been found documents proving that he had been "double-crossing" the Italians.

Thus he is said to have had instructions from France, Spain, and Britain as to espoinage which he was to perform in Italy for them.

He worked in co-operation with his mistress, an Englishwoman, whom the Italian police are now seeking, but whose name they refuse to disclose.

Fiorij is said to have been offered his freedom and a substantial reward if he will tell the police of her where abouts, but he refuses.

The "Forward" of Calcutta understands that Mr. Anilbaran Roy, a prominent Congressman and Swarajist member of the Bengal Council, who is detained under the Ordinance, has been transferred from the Berhamupr jail to the Alipur central jail.

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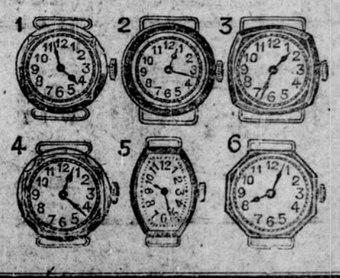

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The above prizes are offered each month for six months for the best sentences composed in which the initial letters of the words in such sentences when taken in sequence will form one of the following words. A different word will be used for each month's competition for the six months February-July, 1926, as follows:—

February "SPORTSMAN", March "OGDENS", April "ENGLISH", May "MANUFACTURE", June "MATURED", July "MELLOW". For example, for the February Competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "SPORTSMAN". Similarly the word for the March Competition would be OGDENS and so on. Here is an example as a guide for the February competition:—

S mart
P eople
O ften
R elate
T all
S tories
M ostly
A bsolute
N onsense

RULES AND CONDITIONS WHICH COMPETITORS MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on the printed entry form relating to this competition contained in this advertisement or on a plain piece of note paper. TWO GENUINE PAPER DISCS EMBOSSED WITH THE WORDS **"SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES"** AS PACKED IN TINS OF "SPORTSMAN" CIGARETTES MUST BE SENT WITH EACH ENTRY FORM.

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the "Sportsman" Competition, Post Box No. 89 Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded, in order of merit, to those competitors who, in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries, and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. A COMPETITOR WHO SUBMITS MORE THAN ONE ENTRY MAY WIN MORE THAN ONE PRIZE, as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merit of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the Competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. or any of its allied companies.

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Sentence to be written here.

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Acting Editor:—SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.